Planned for play from stem to stern... these mighty liners offer that all-important luxury of size and space!

To stroll or sport on acres of decks... to swim in built-in, sun-drenched pools ...to see Havana and the marvelous Panama Canal...That's what it means to cruise to California on a giant Panama Pacific liner!

The "Big Three"—S. S. *California*, S. S. *Virginia*, S. S. *Pennsylvania*—are the largest ships in coast-to-coast service. Huge and beautiful public rooms. Air-conditioned dining salons. Roomy cabins ... Calls at Havana, Panama Canal, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco.

New *reduced First Class fares from* $185. Tourist Cabin as low as $120. 25% off for round trips by sea.

**PANAMA PACIFIC LINE**

**International Mercantile Marine Co. - No. 1 Broadway, New York - Agents Everywhere**

UTMOST OCEAN SERVICE through your local agent



# The Literary Digest

*for* May 5, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 18


Copyright, 1934, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

*Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York*

## CONTENTS


NEWS AND COMMENT

"Evolution and Not Revolution" ..... 7
Dillinger Case Stirs Nation's Press to Sarcasm .. 9
Subsistence Homesteading Developing ..... 10
Dark Days in Spain ..... 10
The Railroad Wage Settlement Compromise .... 10
Boss Rule: a Challenge to American Cities ..... 11
Topics of the Day ..... 12
News and Comment From the National Capital. 13
At the Observation Post ..... 14
*They Stand Out From the Crowd* ..... 15

FOREIGN COMMENT

Putting Japan's "Hands-Off China" Policy to Test 16
Roumania's Royal Murder Conspiracy ..... 17
In Foreign Fields ..... 17
American in Spy Work Called Soviet Agent .... 17
*England Looks at a Troubled World* ..... 18

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

The Magnitude of the Expanding Universe ..... 19
Science and Invention Begin to Aid the Blind ... 20
Lightning and Life ..... 20
Science Snap-shots ..... 20
*Phosphorus in the Sun* ..... 37

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Protestantism and Judaism Veer to the Left .... 21
Catholics Attack Obscenity on the Screen ..... 22
Jason Lee, Religious Pioneer ..... 22
Urges Single Lutheran Church ..... 22
Canada's "Conscience Fund" ..... 22
Boy Scouts Near 1,000,000 ..... 22
Youngest University's Remarkable History ..... 38
Improving Method of Dealing With Abnormal Adolescents ..... 39

LETTERS AND ART

Trouble Down at the Docks Portrayed ..... 23
Sailors, Beware Artist With Camera ..... 24
Dramatic Critics, Ph.D. (Yale) ..... 24
Modern Art Minus Fatuity ..... 24
Hobbyists and Magpie Moods ..... 24
Roosevelt, No. 1 Film Fan ..... 37
Amateurs and Model Theaters ..... 39
Among the Outstanding Books of the Week .... 42
On the Current Screen ..... 44

PLAYING THE GAME

When Divots Fly for the Walker Cup ..... 30
The Kentucky Derby Still Tops the Turf ..... 32
Bryan Grant, the Giant Killer ..... 34
*More Missionaries of Sport* ..... 34
Sports Calendar ..... 34
Rugby Budget Balanced ..... 36

MISCELLANEOUS

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair ..... 4
Civil Service Sharpens Its Teeth ..... 25
*Disease and Game Restoration* ..... 28
Insull's Strange Odyssey Nears End ..... 46
Topics in Brief ..... 47
From Our Readers to Our Readers ..... 51
The Spice of Life ..... 52

CURRENT POETRY

Eyes Are Lit Up ..... 43
Song Before Entering Paradise ..... 43
Bread-line ..... 43
Old Orchard ..... 43

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Par for "Mellon Bonds" ..... 5
Cargo to Move on Great Lakes ..... 5
New World Trade Competitors ..... 5
The Week in Business Summarized ..... 48
Business Shows Important Gains in a Year ..... 50
Putting Bank Failures Behind ..... 50


### *Information for Subscribers*


TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

*Semiannual Indexes* will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal*, *discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879 Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# "Romance Dies—when a man neglects shaving!"

## SAYS FAITH BALDWIN, NOTED AUTHORESS

FAITH BALDWIN

YES, the young man has lost his girl. Neglect—just neglect of shaving—has turned her against him. Stubble is repulsive to her as it is to most girls and women. So another happy engagement is broken.

Things like this *do* happen. Let Faith Baldwin, famous author of "Office Wife," "Skyscraper" and "Weekend Marriage," give you the facts. She knows her feminine psychology—knows what women think. Says Miss Baldwin, "the *slightly soiled*, faintly blue appearance of sprouting whiskers does not indicate a he-man; it merely brands one as careless or slovenly. I *know* of romances wrecked by stubble. An untidy growth of whiskers is intolerable, and no man can expect to win the regard of others, either men or women, unless he is careful about keeping clean shaven."

* * *

FEW will disagree with Miss Baldwin's statement—yet how many men employ hit-or-miss shaving methods! Today there is no excuse for neglect. The Gillette "Blue Blade"—especially made for men with tender skin—shaves sensitive faces without irritation. In fact, this blade *invites* frequent, close shaves. **No razor can be entirely satisfactory unless adjustable for the requirements of *your beard*.** The Gillette Razor with its *flexible* blade provides this essential feature. Automatic honing and stropping assure uniformity and sharpness previously impossible to achieve. You will find shaving daily and twice a day, when necessary, entirely comfortable if you use the Gillette "Blue Blade." Buy a package today.

*Hear Gene and Glenn on the air every night except Saturday and Sunday.* WEAF *and coast-to-coast hook-up: 6:15 E.S.T. or 9:15 C.S.T.*

**Gillette**
**BLUE BLADES**
*Now* 5 FOR 25¢
10 FOR 49¢

Gold-Plated Gillette Razor and 5 Gillette "Blue Blades" Only 49c

● Heavily gold-plated with new-style "husky" handle. Comes in handsome red and black case with 5 Gillette "Blue Blades." If your dealer cannot supply you, send coupon and 49 cents to:—

THE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
Boston, Mass.

LIT-1

*Name*.....

*Address*.....

*City*.....

*State*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# FREEDOM

**of the press includes choice of a newspaper. Every morning hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers choose the Herald Tribune because its intelligence matches theirs. They prefer vivid, interesting presentment of the news to sensationalism, F. P. A. to key-holers, wit to slap-stick comedy. If the kind of people who choose the Herald Tribune are the kind who buy what you make, the Herald Tribune is the place for your advertising.**

NEW YORK
**Herald Tribune**

**BOOK MANUSCRIPTS**
Wanted—All Subjects
Write for free booklet.
MEADOR PUBLISHING CO., 470-S Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

**ALVIENE SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE**
Graduates: Lee Tracy, Peggy Shannon, Fred Astaire, Una Merkel, Zita Johann, Mary Pickford, etc. Drama, Dance, Speech, Musical Comedy, Opera, Personal Development, Culture, Stock Theatre Training appearance while learning. For catalog write Secretary LIPTON, 66 West 85 St., N. Y.

**High School Course in 2 Years**
You can complete this simplified High School Course at home in 2 years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and leading professions. Standard High School texts supplied. Diploma awarded. *Separate subjects if desired.* Send for Free Bulletin TODAY. No obligation.
American School
Dept. H-521, Drexel Ave. at 58th St., Chicago

**BECOME AN EXPERT**
**ACCOUNTANT**
Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn $3,000 to $15,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. Only 12,000 Certified Public Accountants in the U. S. We train you thoroly at home in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Personal training under supervision of staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession that Pays."
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 552-H, Chicago
The School That Has Trained Over 1,200 C. P. A.'s

**EARN $40 a MONTH at HOME!**
"Yes, you can *easily* earn up to $3 an hour at home stringing tennis rackets! *No* experience needed. I've already helped many fellows make $20 to $40 and MORE per month. Each job *pays* 200% PROFIT. Your *home* is your *office!* Grab this great opportunity, plan now to make $100 to $200 cash *this season.* QUICK—write for FREE details!" W. A. BICKEL, 809 W. Madison, Dept. 18-35, CHICAGO.

Set of Finest Silk Strings illus. re-stringing guide with easy directions All Prepaid 95c

To Assure a Healthy Scalp use
**Cuticura SOAP and OINTMENT**
Price 25c. each. Sample free.
*Address:* "Cuticura," Dept. 9K, Malden, Mass.

**free**
**Directory containing information on newest**
**SPORTS EQUIPMENT**

If you play tennis or golf, swim, boat, fish, ride a horse; if you are buying a box of golf tees or a motor boat, write for a free copy of the Advertising Guide, ready about the middle of May. It contains the latest information of worthwhile sports equipment, and tells you what leading manufacturers are producing in:

**Golf Clubs, Golf Balls, Tees, Tennis Racquets, Tennis Balls, Motor Boats, Swimming Accessories, Shoes, etc.**

Write for your free copy of the
**ADVERTISING GUIDE**
This easy-to-use directory gives names of reputable manufacturers, tells you how to buy economically, and will enable you to get more enjoyment out of your game.

The Literary Digest,
Dept. F, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Name .....
Address .....
.....


## The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

**Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.**

**ate.**—"G. H.," Bristol, Conn.—In the United States, the past tense of the verb *to eat* is rarely heard other than *ate*, pronounced to rime with *late, gate, mate.* In England the past tense appears indiscriminately as *ate* or *eat*, and in either spelling it is generally pronounced to rime with *let, get, met.* Occasionally, the form *ate* is pronounced in England as in the United States, and occasionally the form *eat* appears in the United States with the pronunciation *et.*

**dumb.**—"J. W. S.," Allentown, Pa.—The use of *dumb*, meaning "stupid," is an Americanism, despite the fact that, derived from Anglo-Saxon, the word originally meant "stupid." Later it received the meaning of "inarticulateness, or, lacking in clearness," and in English these became, and are still, the meanings attached to the word. The usage in the United States is probably influenced by the German *dumm*, meaning "dull, stupid."

**gnats, straining at.**—"S. R.," New York City.—This expression is to be found in the Bible, 23d chapter of *Matthew*, from the 23d and 24th verses. The expression is in common use, indicating a tendency to examine critically small details, but to overlook or pass casually by major offenses.

**method of procedure.**—"C. R. B.," New York City.—An expression that is in common use. It is tautological, however, because the most common definition of *method* is: "A general or established way or order of doing or proceeding in anything, or the means or manner by which such a way is presented or inculcated"; and the most common definition of *procedure* is: "A manner or method of proceeding or acting." It is quite sufficient to say "the method" or "the procedure," but "method of procedure" should not be employed.

**prize, pry.**—"V. R. A.," Birmingham, Mich.—The spelling *prize* is a Scottish spelling that spread also to certain parts of Ireland, and is to be found in Jamieson's Dictionary of Scottish Terms, as well as in the works of such authors as Sir Walter Scott, Grant, and others. That spelling was used also by Dickens, and is current in the periodical press of Great Britain. The spelling *pry* has been the preferred form in the United States for more than a century.

**uliginous.**—"R. F. D.," Springfield, Mass.—This is a variant spelling of *uliginose*, which has the botanical meaning "growing in swamps or muddy places." In former times, it was employed with the meaning "muddy; slimy; miry." It is derived from the Latin *uliginosus*, meaning "moisture."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Par for "Mellon Bonds"

It has been remarked by bond market commentators that former Secretary of the Treasury Andrew D. Mellon might perhaps feel some gratification over the fact that the bonds commonly known as "the Mellon three's" touched par last week. But perhaps even more gratification might have been felt by the present Treasury head.

The point is that the 3 per cent. bond issue of 1931 was the lowest coupon long-term bond put out by the Government since the war. It therefore has been among the least popular of governmental issues. While originally sold at par, these bonds fell off as soon as they were listed on the market and never touched 100 again until last week.

This is another sign of the popular confidence in U. S. obligations which was evidenced in more spectacular fashion by the Government's recent successful refinancing operations. It also is regarded as a strong indication of the rather remarkable strength of the whole bond market, which has been keeping up beyond Wall Street's expectations.

## Cargo to Move on Great Lakes

It may not be generally realized that the world's greatest movement of bulk cargo is the shipping of coal and iron ore on the Great Lakes. Now that the ice is clearing from the lake channels, Great Lakes shippers are talking of a 70,000,000-ton season, according to *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit).

This tonnage is expected to be about equally divided between coal and iron ore this year. An official of the Cleveland Coal and Ore Exchange recently estimated that 35,000,000 tons of coal will move north and west from Lake Erie, as compared with 31,351,000 tons last year, and the peak of 39,000,000 tons, in 1929.

Estimates of the iron ore which will be shipped from the mines of the northwest to the steel mills of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and adjoining States, have run as high as 40,000,000 tons. Back in the boom years an average yearly shipment was 53,000,000 tons.

## New World Trade Competitors

The great trading nations — Britain, France, Germany and the United States — must face competition from new quarters, Baron Brincard, president of the Credit Lyonnais, declared at the recent annual meeting of the great French bank. The new competitors named were Japan, Russia, and Turkey.

Japan, anxious for expansion because of her industrious, low-wage working population, now has perfected her industrial equipment, and Japanese goods have supplanted a number of European products in the Far East, Egypt, and Africa. British India is developing its own textile and metallurgical industries.

The French banker said, as reported in a New York *Times* dispatch, that Russia's industrial development already has made her a serious international competitor and now Turkey definitely is entering the race.

IMPROVE YOUR GAME

**A 300-yard drive from the fairway! Would you like Jesse Guilford, the "siege gun" of golf, to tell you how he gets such distance with a brassie? Ouimet holes a ball from the edge of the green . . . Ralph Chambers, tennis coach at West Point, makes a sizzling backhand return of a hard serve. Would it help your game to know how they do it?**

**You will find profit as well as pleasure in reading the interviews with these and other outstanding players and teachers of Great Britain and America, beginning May 9 on the Sports Page of The Christian Science Monitor . . . 12 articles on "How to Play Better Golf" followed by 12 on "How to Play Better Tennis." Illustrated. A valuable text at low cost for beginner or seasoned player.**

**In addition—authoritative world news, national events, editorial comments, special pages on education, art, literature, music, business, finance, and many other Monitor features. Use convenient form below for ordering.**

IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

*I am glad to express my admiration for The Christian Science Monitor as an exemplar of the finest ethics and best ideals of the newspaper profession in America.—Col. Frank Knox, Publisher, the Chicago Daily News.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
Boston, Massachusetts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
DEPT. D505, ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

I enclose $..... Please send me the following issues of The Christian Science Monitor:
( ) 24 issues, May 9 to June 6, including both Golf and Tennis series, 75c.

Name.....

Address.....

If you wish a regular daily Monitor subscription for 1 month, enclose 75c and check here ( ) 3 months, $2.25 ( ) 6 months, $4.50 ( ) 1 year, $9.00 ( )

Wednesday issue only, including Weekly Magazine Section, 6 issues, 25c ( ) 3 months, 65c ( ) 1 year, $2.60 ( )


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Bringing the Mountain to Mahomet

*In one of the old legends, it is told that Mahomet called again and again for the mountain to come to him that he might offer prayers from its top. But his appeals were of no avail, and in the end Mahomet had to go himself to the mountain.*

• • •

Upper floors of large buildings are like Mahomet's mountain. And tenants, like Mahomet, have to go to this mountain not once but several times a day.

To carry them to the mountain safely, comfortably and dependably, elevators are installed. However, to perform this service satisfactorily day in and day out, year in and year out, elevators require maintenance of the highest order.

The Otis Elevator Maintenance Service has been carefully planned to bring to you elevator care in keeping with the quality of the elevator itself. This service keeps your elevators in first-class operating condition. Promotes passenger safety, comfort, and satisfaction. Maintains the quality of service and performance originally designed and built into an Otis Elevator.

Otis Maintenance does these things at the lowest possible cost. At a reasonable, fixed monthly rate. Complete details concerning this nation-wide service are available through your local Otis office.

**OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK The Literary Digest May 5, 1934

# "Evolution and Not Revolution"

## *Defending the New Deal the Administration Denies Regimentation Charge, But Insists on Steady Social Progress*

WHILE overtones of Dr. William A. Wirt's "Red plot" charges lingered in the air, members of the Roosevelt Administration, led by the President and with Rexford Guy Tugwell second in command, advanced to the New Deal's defense.

They denied that the country is undergoing or heading toward a revolution. At the same time, they disputed assertions from conservative Republicans, notably Col. Theodore Roosevelt, that the Administration, forsaking the ideal of individual liberty, is attempting to reduce the American people to a regimented group.

"Those who speak of revolution are wrong," said President Roosevelt. "What they should do is to drop the first letter of the word. We are going through evolution and not revolution."

The Administration's acts squared with its words. There was nothing in either to indicate a sharp swing toward the Left, tho much in both to show its insistence on steady social progress.

© International

Wide World

**The New Deal, with its picturesque vigor and informality, reaches baseball, as Governor Lehman of New York, left, pitches the first ball of the Albany season, and Mayor LaGuardia of New York City performs a like service in the metropolis**

Mr. Roosevelt did disappoint some Northern conservatives by signing the Bankhead bill for compulsory restriction of cotton production. But he explained this by saying that the overwhelming majority of the South's cotton producers desired the measure and that "a Democratic Government has consented."

Certainly there was nothing revolutionary or even venturesome in the President's handling of the McLeod bill, the silver remonetization measures or the coal and rail disputes over wages.

Continuing his opposition to the McLeod proposal, which would compel the Government to pay off the depositors in closed banks, he had the satisfaction of seeing Congress respond to his wishes and shunt it aside.

Meanwhile, he met delegates from the Senate's inflationary Silver Bloc and, as one Senator put it, "discussed silver from the time of the finding of the first nugget." But he gave the Silverites little or no satisfaction. He was willing to accept new permissive, but not new mandatory, powers over silver, he told them, and he preferred that there be no further currency legislation at all. The case for silver lost strength thereafter when it was disclosed that certain of its champions outside Congress have been big holders of the metal and would profit by a rise in its price.

### The Coal Controversy

The effect of the President's interference in the coal controversy was to cancel an order issued by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, a few weeks earlier. The Johnson order had erased most of the so-called differentials which permitted Southern bituminous mines, like other Southern industries, to pay wages below Northern levels.

Alabama coal operators protested and other Southern industrialists worried lest they be treated similarly. Strikes brought the situation to a boil. General Johnson thereupon restored the differentials to a large extent and the President issued a reassuring statement.

"It is not the purpose of the Administration, by sudden or explosive change, to impair Southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials," he said. "On the other hand, no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheaper product an area of higher wages and hours and thus to impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards."

Southern newspapers rejoiced. "A rule of reason has prevailed over arbitrary and iron-handed dictum in the settlement of the coal wage controversy," said the Birmingham (Ala.) *News*.

The Communist *Daily Worker* of New York, on the other hand, linked the President's policy on coal wages with his policy on rail wages and denounced both with gusto. The former, it declared, "hits the entire American working class," since, "the lower the wages of all workers in the South, the easier for the bosses in the North to drive down wages."

Of his rail policy it said: "Railroad workers were the first to feel the effects of those lessons President Roosevelt boasted he so well learned from the voracious barracuda and man-eating sharks on his recent fishing trip."

The President stuck by his guns on this question. He had previously urged rail labor to extend the present 10 per cent. wage reduction agreement from July 1 to January 1, 1935, and he repeated this request. At the same time, he asked the railway managers to bring the wages of low-paid employees up to NRA standards and devote any increased earnings to the rehabilitation of their properties, better service and additional employment.

His proposals were accepted by the managers, but rejected by the unions. Eventually, the two sides reached an agreement providing that a quarter of the 10 per cent. cut be restored on July 1, another quarter on January 1, and the final half on April 1, 1935.

While Administration spokesmen were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

denying in words that they contemplate the wholesale regimentation of the American people, Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, denied it indeed. Feeling that the farmers had not shown sufficient approval, he abandoned a plan which called for restriction of milk production and the payment to dairymen of compensating benefits raised from a processing tax.

### No Regimentation

This, he said, is "proof that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is opposed to farm regimentation" and accords with "the Administration's fixed policy to attempt no adjustment program which does not have the support of a substantial majority of those engaged in the industry."

These notes were sounded frequently as one Administration member after another defended its policies in public addresses.

Speaking informally to an audience in the Department of Commerce building, President Roosevelt said objectors had shouted "regimentation" and "coercion" when the Civilian Conservation Corps was organized last year, but that it had proved highly popular since then.

Of the subsistence homestead projects he said: "We do not intend to force anyone to change his work."

A few days earlier, Professor Tugwell, an important member of the "brain trust" and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whom the President later named Under-Secretary, rose before an audience of newspaper editors in Washington and denied that he was an advocate of regimentation or an opponent of democracy.

"I regard Professor Tugwell as the motivating force behind the plan to overthrow our established American liberties," charged Doctor Wirt.

Professor Tugwell, however, declared that Americans could not be coerced into doing what they do not want to do and that "No one, with the slightest sense of history, would try to fit such a people into a regimented scheme."

He added: "I suppose there does not exist in the whole country to-day a more convinced believer in the democratic process than I am." The purpose of the New Deal, he said, was to assure and extend democracy, whose enemies in this country "were in a fair way to have it strangled and laid quietly aside until the New Deal came along."

The same ideas played through his later address to Dartmouth College students. He warned them not to expect a new order of things when they emerged as graduates. "You will confront the same old system with some few changes," he prophesied.

Supplementing Professor Tugwell, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, pointed out in a speech at Nebraska City, Nebraska, that, in one sense, there is always regimentation in a democratic State.

"When a majority finally imposes its will upon a minority," he said, "the minority is thus regimented. That is democracy."

He condemned "those organizers of public opinion and those politicians who knowingly and hypocritically endeavor to place the tag of Communism on liberal democratic principles in order that they may gain votes or preserve inordinate profits."

### "Sound Liberalism"

Finally, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a carefully prepared address before an Associated Press luncheon in New York, sought to define the essence of the New Deal.

It is, he believes, to "effect economic and social rehabilitation to the extent dictated by policies of sound liberalism, and at the same time preserve all the fundamentals of popular government."

He noted that the Administration had been obliged to formulate two recovery programs, one of an emergency, the other of a long-time nature. Unnecessary parts of the former, he said, would be abandoned as the nation emerges from the depression. He advocated international economic cooperation, preservation of the national credit, balancing of the budget as early as possible and avoidance of uncontrolled inflation.

In pursuing permanent objectives, he said, "the gains in democracy and liberalism secured at such an awful cost during recent centuries need not and must not be jeopardized."

"We do not desire public regimentation," he declared, "but we should not permit irresponsible regimentation by small private groups in their own selfish interests." There, like Professor Tugwell and Secretary Wallace, he intimated that Old Dealers, rather than New Dealers, were the real regimenters.

Of the several addresses, Secretary Wallace's inspired the least comment in the press, Professor Tugwell's the most, with President Roosevelt's a close runner-up.

With Secretary Hull's address there seemed to be relatively little disagreement. Even newspapers unsympathetic toward much or all of the New Deal applauded it. Said the Washington *Post*, typifying this viewpoint: "The policy of moderation advanced by Secretary Hull will help to restore a confidence in the Administration which has been clearly and rapidly waning in recent weeks."

### Press Comment

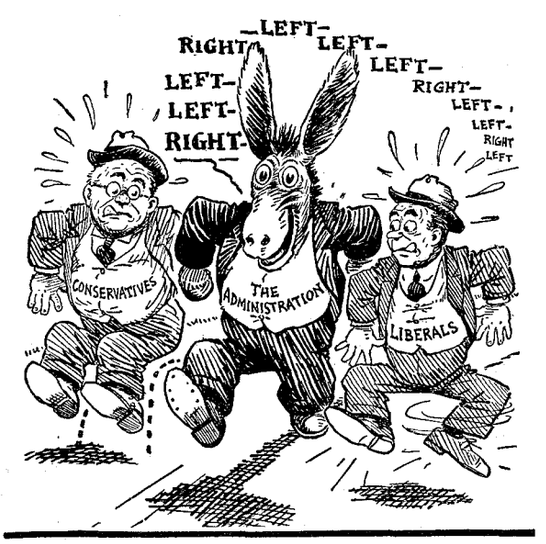
On Professor Tugwell's remarks, however, the newspapers split into two sharply opposing camps. The Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch* called it "a ringing defense of the Rooseveltian policies," and Heywood Broun, New York *World-Telegram* columnist, declared: "Professor Tugwell in his speech before the American newspaper editors talked to such good purpose as to still entirely the whispering campaign which came to a head in the pagan revels of Doctor Wirt. The journalists came to scoff, but went away all but persuaded."

The comments of the Detroit *Free Press* and the Troy (N. Y.) *Times* indicate the opinions of the opposite camp.

The former called the Tugwell address "a curious concoction." The latter declared that "when the power to tell a business man how he must conduct his affairs rests with a few government officials, as it does under NRA, and to tell a farmer how much he may produce or sell of any crop, as it does under AAA, we may be excused for differing with the Professor in his interpretation of what constitutes regimentation."

Whenever President Roosevelt speaks his words are certain of wide-spread editorial indorsement. The fact that, this time, his speech received a skeptical or hostile reception in many papers suggests how much more outspoken opposition to the New Deal has lately become.

The New York *Herald Tribune*, conservative and Republican, said: "It is good to have Mr. Roosevelt join the list of New Dealers who, like Professor Tugwell, purr softly and carry the Constitution next to the heart," but was reminded of the fate of the oyster, in season through eight months equipped with an "R."




**Hard to Keep Step With Him**
—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Dillinger Case Stirs Nation's Press to Sarcasm

## *Activities of America's Public Enemy No. 1 Lead President to Call on Congress for Early Enactment of Twelve Bills to Enlarge Federal Government's Police Powers*

THE wide-spread man hunt for America's Public Enemy No. 1, the thirty-two-year-old John Dillinger, by an army of 5,000 police officers, sheriffs, Federal agents and even some Indians, has kept news wires humming for weeks with stories of the almost-incredible exploits and escapes of this daring and elusive young desperado and jail-breaker.

The pitched battles and trail of death which have accompanied the search for the defiant bank-robber are having nation-wide repercussions. President Roosevelt requested early enactment of the sheaf of twelve Federal bills which would greatly enlarge the police powers of the Federal Government. Editorial writers have nearly reached an exploding point as they dug into dictionaries for sarcastic epithets to hurl at authorities who let the outlaw slip through trap after trap. In Dillinger's native State, Indiana, the law-enforcement machinery has come in for a terrific beating and probably will be reorganized radically.

Dillinger's trail has been bloody. Thus far thirteen lives have been lost in the Government's efforts to make the outlaw eat his boast that there was no jail in the country strong enough to hold him. The fatalities in detail: One bystander, six Dillinger followers, and six men the Government set on his trail.

### Parallel to Jesse James

As day after day passed, and Dillinger skipped from one hide-out to another, editorial writers observed that Jesse James, traditionally the nation's boldest and most daring outlaw, successfully eluded the authorities for sixteen years, from 1866 to 1882, and, even then, he was not killed by officers, but by two of his own band.

Since March 3, when Dillinger escaped with Herbert Youngblood, Negro, from the Crown Point, Indiana, jail, where he was in the custody of Sheriff Lillian Holley, the center of the man-hunt has been in five States, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Altho Federal and local authorities almost tripped over themselves in combing this area, Dillinger moved about with some measure of freedom. He stopped for a haircut in a barber shop, he visited his father's farm for a home-cooked dinner, bought automobiles, and even raided the police station at Warsaw, Indiana to replenish his arsenal. Then the scene shifted to the north woods of Wisconsin where the hiding game became desperate as Department of Justice agents gradually wove a tight net about the gang.

The young bandit first came into the national limelight last fall, when he was arrested at Dayton, Ohio, and identified as the leader in bank robberies at New Carlisle and Bluffton, Ohio, Indianapolis, and Farrell, Pennsylvania. He was turned over to Sheriff Jesse Sarber at Lima, Ohio, on September 28 to stand trial. Three days later he was released from jail by three confederates, and Sheriff Sarber was fatally wounded in the battle which ensued.

Sometimes It Takes Time to Catch a Rat

—Chase in the New Orleans *Item*

From October 1 to January 25, Dillinger not only was at liberty but apparently was active. He was identified as the leader of bank robberies during that time at Racine, Wisconsin, and East Chicago, Indiana, and eluded several police traps.

### Happy, Smiling Family

On January 25, Dillinger was arrested at Tuscon, Arizona. With him were Charles Makley and Russell Clark, and some women companions. Amid much publicity he was flown to Crown Point to face slaying charges. Crown Point, it was said, had the strongest and finest county prison in the nation; it was impossible for a prisoner to escape. While photographers took countless pictures, Sheriff Holley and other authorities posed with Dillinger. It was a triumph for justice. Dillinger stood before the cameras, leaning affectionately with one arm on the shoulder of Robert G. Estill, County Prosecutor.

It was a happy, smiling family, until Dillinger escaped two days later by bluffing his way out with a wooden gun. The nation was aroused and the man-hunt began in earnest. The New York *Herald Tribune*, in an editorial typical of many, expressed the wish that the forces of Middle-Western law and order would spend "less time on publicity and more on their marksmanship." There were many words written about "police blundering," "women sheriffs" and "fool-proof jails."

During March, Dillinger successfully avoided the officials. Once in Saint Paul, Minnesota, he shot his way out of a police trap and was wounded. He stopped for gasoline at Carthage, Illinois, on April 2, and a witness observed that he was suffering from the wound. On April 7 he was in an automobile crash at Noblesville, Indiana, and his woman companion bought a new car for him.

He dropped in to spend Sunday, April 8, with his father and relatives at his home town of Mooresville, Indiana, and had a fine home-cooked dinner, but his father didn't report the incident until April 19. Three-dozen men reported seeing him in Brownsburg, Indiana, on April 13, where Dillinger stopped for a meal, haircut and some gasoline. He was reported seen in a dozen Mid-Western cities, from Niles, Michigan, to Sault Sainte Marie, and on April 18 he forced a Minneapolis, Minnesota, doctor and nurse to treat him for the wound he had received in his Saint Paul escape.

From then on the search narrowed down to the Wisconsin woods. Dillinger took over a summer resort at Little Bohemia Lake, where he remained several days with his gang. The proprietor sent word to Federal agents, but the outlaw battled his way out. Two were killed and four wounded.

"If nothing else, the depredations and journeys of Mr. Dillinger make the police look a trifle silly," commented the Baltimore *Sun*. The outlaw, said the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, may have superior intelligence, but his reputation for being smarter than most criminals "is based mainly upon the fact that the law has been extraordinarily dumb."

### Press Is Sarcastic

Most editorials pointed to the inadequacy of law-enforcement agencies. "We are paying heavily because our judicial and penal systems are not adequate to deal with this sort," said the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, while the Utica *Daily Press*, in sarcastic vein, said the Dillinger story "grows more preposterous every day." Even European papers became excited. One correspondent to a London paper said "the entire Middle West is suffering from a bad attack of the 'Dillinger jitters.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Railroad Wage Settlement Compromise

## *Conciliatory Solution After Roosevelt Appeal Benefits Operators, Workers, and Public, With Margin of Victory to Unions*

It seems to be a case for congratulations all around. The railroad wage dispute which dragged on for six weeks, and, at times, baffled the expert skill of Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman and the genius for conciliation of President Roosevelt, was settled definitely last week. The compromise solution is of obvious benefit to the railroads, to the workers, to the public, and it removes another worry from the minds of President Roosevelt and his aids. If a winner must be named, it would seem to be the railroad employees.

The events leading up to the settlement must be understood. The railroad unions accepted a one-year 10 per cent. basic wage cut beginning on January 31, 1932. This, of course, was a depression cut. It was extended, first, to October, 1933, and, then, on President Roosevelt's personal plea to the union leaders, to June 30, 1934. Last February the railroad executives announced that beginning on July 1, on the expiration of the present extended agreement, they would increase the wage reduction from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. The spokesmen for the railroad unions promptly countered by demanding the termination of the 10 per cent. wage cut and the restoration, on July 1, of the old 1931 wage scale.

Then began the tug of war. It was the sort of situation obviously calling for a compromise. But the conferring representatives of the two sides could not reach one. President Roosevelt took hold and appointed Mr. Eastman as mediator. After vain efforts, he turned the job back to the White House. President Roosevelt appealed to the workers to accept a compromise based on another temporary extension of the 10 per cent. cut.

### Rail Union Viewpoint

Speaking for representatives of the railroad unions, Chairman Alexander F. Whitney, of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, declared this extension to be impossible and asserted that the men would prefer to strike. Then, just in time to prevent the dispute from going to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation under the National Railway Labor Act, a compromise settlement was reached.

This provided for the elimination of the 10 per cent. wage cut in "three bites." Beginning on July 1, the 10 per cent. reduction will become a 7½ per cent. reduction; on January 1, 1935, it will become a mere 5 per cent. reduction, and on April 1, 1935, the old 1931 wage scale will be in effect. The men received a guaranty of several months' work under that old wage scale in the provision that no notices of changes in wage rates shall be served by either party before May 1, 1935. Negotiations following such a notice probably would take several weeks.

Following the announcement of the settlement and the cheerful statements from President Roosevelt and leaders on both sides of the controversy, the stock market reflected the relief in financial circles by a temporary buoyancy of railroad shares against the background of a generally sagging market.

The gain to the employees in higher wages is obvious. The railroads are assured of labor peace for more than a year. The addition to operating expenses under the agreement is estimated at from $19,000,000 to $25,000,000 for the rest of the year. Financial opinion held that with returning prosperity the railroads easily can meet this additional expense, altho some lines may have to spend on wages sums that they had intended to devote to deferred maintenance. And, of course, the public benefits by the removal of the strike threat. In general, the railroad settlement must be looked upon as another favorable omen in these months of emergence from depression because of the possibility of improvement in the railroad business.

# Dark Days in Spain

The young Republic of Spain faced the gravest crisis in its three years' existence when the Cabinet of Premier Alejandro Lerroux resigned at the same time that jail doors swung open to thousands of monarchist prisoners under a new amnesty bill. The Cabinet's fall, bitter enmity between Right and Left elements which had reached the revolution point, and a grave strike situation throughout the country combined to threaten an almost-hourly climax to months of turmoil. The amnesty bill which caused the break favored monarchists and kept Left-Wing political offenders in prison. President Niceto Alcala Zamora was reported as being willing to resign immediately if necessary to prevent civil war. The Socialists and Leftists have attacked the Government for its trend toward the Right, especially since last fall's parliamentary election which swept the Rightists into increasing power.

Left-Wing political advisers of the President were said to have urged him to dissolve the Cortes (Parliament) and call a new election. But Santiago Alba, Speaker of the House of Deputies, warned the President that dissolution would "inevitably lead to civil war."

# Subsistence Homesteading Developing

"They're still stranded," was the reply of Harry L. Hopkins, when asked a few days ago what was happening to his "stranded populations." Then he explained:

"The more I see of this the more I think that these people have got to be given some kind of economic adjustment where they are. We have investigated every 'stranded population' in the country, and the more I see of it all the more difficult it becomes.

"They don't want to be moved and you might as well say they can't be moved across State lines."

Critics of the New Deal seized upon these words and broke out with a deal of chatter about the failure of "brain-trusters" to reckon with human nature and the tendency of theorists to base policies on the non-existent "economic man." There even were suggestions that this Roosevelt experiment was an admitted failure.

But there is no such thought in President Roosevelt's mind. He took occasion to make an impromptu speech last week in which he reiterated his faith in the stranded populations project—"one of my own pet children." "No one will be forced to move," he explained. But, he added, "we do want to make the project so attractive that they will want to go to better things."

The President was speaking at an exhibition in the Department of Commerce Building of the work of people in subsistence homesteads. There was plenty of evidence of accomplishment. There were models of rooms and houses being built at Reedsville, West Virginia, a typical homestead project. There were plans and photographs illustrating similar work under the TVA. There were samples of the craftsmanship of unemployed miners at Reedsville. There were other exhibits from various parts of the country.

The development of the Roosevelt plan of threefold relief—for distressed farmers, for urban unemployed, for stranded community victims of economic dislocation—is being carried on by coordinating the work of a number of agencies. In general, administration is being left as much as possible to State and local agencies with the Government providing financial backing.

For instance, the Committee on Self Help is assisting unemployed workers to produce goods for their own use on a cooperative basis.

Then, a Federal corporation is being formed to control cooperative farm communities, either for distressed farmers or for people stranded in cities, oil-fields, or coal-fields, who have some agricultural background. Here a community operated in Texas is being used as a model. Last winter the Texas Relief Administration moved a hundred families from Houston and gave each of them three acres of land and an $1,800 house. This project is expected to amortize itself in fifteen years.

Every effort is being made to keep from standardizing this relief movement, to allow the projects in different States to be worked out in the very best way to meet local conditions.

All these facts indicate that the Roosevelt relief plan is extremely flexible and that its development will show almost infinite variety.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Boss Rule: A Challenge to American Cities

## *Spawned by Tammany, the System Evolved by First Chief Remains Essentially the Same, but Grafting, a Groping Affair in His Day, Is Now a Science*

By Denis Tilden Lynch
Author of "Boss Tweed" and "Grover Cleveland: A Man Four-Square"

ON Friday, April 20, 1934, John F. Curry, Tammany leader of the Fifth Assembly District North, was removed as leader of Tammany Hall by a majority of his fellow district leaders. No moral issue was raised, no reform suggested. But then, we are not concerned with the factional row. Five years earlier, after Curry was elected leader, he voiced a truth that should be writ in large characters. Then he denounced the "New Tammany" as a "fiction" and added: "There is no new or old Tammany. There is and has been just one Tammany, one organization. Tammany has always been Tammany."

Tammany spawned the boss system, the insidious foe of our experiment in democracy. Republican boss rule plunged Chicago into actual bankruptcy; Democratic boss rule plunged the metropolis into virtual bankruptcy. A revolt of the citizens saved New York, and the political overturn was made the pretext for the fight on Curry.

Only once before was an attempt made to depose a boss of Tammany Hall. This was in 1871, but the first of the bosses, William Marcy Tweed, had the police keep the revolters out of the Hall lest there be a panic, and during the night he distributed part of his wealth among some of the crooks opposing him and reduced the opposition to a minority.

### Paying of Tribute

Tweed, who had more genius for political leadership than any of his successors, was elected leader of Tammany while patriots were answering Lincoln's first call for volunteers to save the Union. Tweed did not go to war. He was too busy filling his tin boxes. Seventeen years later, on April 12, 1878, he died, contrite and friendless, in old Ludlow Street Jail. He had ceased to be a power seven years before his death when he was indicted for looting the city.

Because of the improvement on Tweed's methods, few of the bosses, big or little, in New York or elsewhere, have gone to jail. But the system evolved by Tweed remains essentially the same. Grafting, in Tweed's day, was a groping affair; it is now a science. To-day, wherever the boss system prevails, nearly every holder of a grant of power, from the humble holder of a newsstand license to the directors of a rich corporation with a dividend-producing franchise, pays tribute in some form.

Before Tweed was well launched on his career, he saw the desirability of silencing his partizan opponents. So he gagged them with gold. In his fifth year as boss, fifty-nine important Republican leaders were on his personal pay-roll. Nowadays, a wise boss places the key-men of the opposition on the public pay-roll or lets them share in the extortionate profits of public-works contracts.

From Harper's Weekly, 1871

"That's What's the Matter"

Boss Tweed: *"As long as I count the votes, what are you going to do about it? Say?"*

—Cartoon by Thomas Nast

The boss silences men and women of unquestioned personal integrity, usually persons of wealth, with nominations for office. The grateful recipients of these favors would never buy an office; but they make campaign contributions, in checks and in cash. The cash goes into a tin box.

Equally important are the key-men in the civic organizations. Here, again, Tweed blazed the trail. The first group that fought municipal maladministration was the Citizens' Association, headed by a most honorable Gothamite, Peter Cooper. The society followed the advice of its secretary, Nathaniel Sands. Tweed bought Sands, and Sands sold Cooper and the rest. They learned, too late, that they had been sold. The New Tammany surpassed Tweed in this regard. But that is a volume in itself. Still, it should be noted that the New Tammany raised political propaganda to such heights that it seemed heavenly. It formed mushroom civic organizations, the independent women's this and the non-partizan men's that, and so on, and officered them with feeders at Tammany's hidden trough. Among those taken in were editors who should have known better.

All this was a great improvement on Tweed, for he silenced newspaper criticism in a way that would be impossible to-day—save in a rare instance. Under oath, when asked how he did it, he replied:

"Well, we used money wherever we could."

It was Tweed who systematized almsgiving. With the first snow of 1870, he gave $1,000 to each of the city's aldermen, Republicans as well as Democrats, to buy coal for the poor of their wards. Next he gave $50,000 for Christmas dinners for the dwellers in the slums.

The slums of New York City are scattered groups of tumble-down fire-traps. For decades, social workers have demanded their destruction. The New Tammany won over the social workers with a promise to end the slums and by promises of similar character. The New Tammany was in its glory in 1926. In that year, Harry Landau, Commander of Morris Dickstein Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, served in the State Assembly. He introduced a bill to minimize the fire hazards in the slums. Eight years later, when the fire-traps took an unusually heavy toll of the poor, Landau, a Democrat, told how the measure was killed to 10,000 listeners in the heart of an East Side slum district.

Another speaker was Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. Landau recalled his childhood in the slums where twice death missed him in fires in his home.

### Mayor Gets Credit

Then he continued:

"Until now, all we had was a lot of talk about slum removal. I'm on the opposite side of the political fence from the Mayor, but let us give credit where credit is due. The landlords who opposed my bill told us in a committee hearing that it would impair their investments if the bill went through. They want their pound of flesh and don't care how many burn. All they care about is fire insurance."

One of the largest slum-owners in Tweed's day, and likewise the largest

*(Continued on page 45)*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Topics of the Day

***Tailor, Afoul of NRA, Won't Be Human Symbol*** One sympathizes with Jacob Maged, the little Polish-born tailor of Jersey City, who refused to become a symbol.

Mr. Maged ran afoul of the New Jersey State Recovery Act, which supplements the NRA. Competitors complained that, while their code fixed 40 cents as the minimum price for pressing suits, he pressed them for 35 cents. Brought to court, he was sentenced to pay a $100 fine and serve thirty days in jail.

Within a few hours he was famous. Far and wide, opponents of the NRA seized upon his case as an example of tyrannical regimentation under that agency. After a week-end in jail, however, he was freed and the sentence was remitted. Thereupon, disappointing his new-found sympathizers, some of whom had urged him to appeal to the highest courts, he praised the NRA and said he understood what it was trying to do.

He considered all the publicity he had received pointless and wearisome. Feeling that way, he was wise to stick to his needle, for the way of the human symbol is hard and only profound conviction or love of publicity can make it bearable. For the average person it is unpleasant to be propelled suddenly into the national spotlight and equally unpleasant to be forgotten suddenly, as the principal in a *cause célèbre* usually is. How many Americans to-day remember what John T. Scopes symbolized?

* * * *

***European Tourists Reverse Gangplanks*** When a shipload of Europeans, taking advantage of the cheap dollar, arrived in New York the other day on a thrifty excursion, parallels instantly were drawn between this group and parties of Americans who have made similar pilgrimages to Europe. But dissimilarities also were noted.

The Europeans wished to see the sights of modern New York—the Empire State Building, the subway, Rockefeller Center, the George Washington Memorial Bridge, Broadway at night, Wall Street; and so on. Unlike Americans traveling abroad, they appeared little interested in cathedrals, museums, historic spots, book-stalls, quaint streets, or out-of-the-way restaurants.

Unhappily for national pride, the visiting Europeans also seemed to outdo American tourists in politeness. All too often the latter have voiced their opinions of European coffee, breakfast menus, telephone service, plumbing, and drinking water. But if the Europeans had comparable opinions of New York's dirt and noise, or its inferior foods and wines, they seem to have kept them to themselves. Furthermore, as Jack Beall pointed out in the New York *Herald Tribune*, when they changed their currencies into dollars, not one of the Europeans was heard to ask: "How much is that in real money?"

* * * *

***Bootlegger Is Problem Despite Legal Liquor*** Evidence is at hand from many sources that repeal has not yet solved the problem of the bootlegger. Two factors are being held responsible—one, the shortage of legal liquor following the long drought; two, the taxes imposed by Federal, State and local agencies. Both, of course, account for the high prices to the consumer, thus encouraging the illicit traffic, tho the first, of course, is becoming progressively less important.

The Roosevelt Administration already has taken steps to increase supplies and reduce prices through the temporary removal of quota restrictions on imports. Now an assault on the other horn of the dilemma begins. The Board of Liquor Control of Ohio has unanimously adopted a resolution petitioning the Federal Government, through the President, to reduce its liquor tax from $2.00 to $1.00 a gallon.

Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to all State liquor boards with the request that they consider similar action. Two already have, those of Iowa and Virginia. In the meantime, to prove that the Ohio Board contemplates no one-way reform, the resolution recites the fact that an amendment to the Ohio Liquor Control Act is pending which would remove the State tax of $1 a gallon on spirits.

Here is an encouraging indication of sanity. Society can be no gainer from liquor revenues if their equivalent, or more, must be spent in fighting the bootleg evil.

* * * *

***Charleston Black Maria To Charge Dollar Fare*** Under a new rule promulgated by the Police Commissioners of Charleston, South Carolina, disturbers of the peace hauled to the police station and thereafter convicted and fined will have to pay another dollar. The extra dollar isn't a cover charge for breakfast. It is to pay for the trip to the station in the Black Maria. If an arrested person manages to prove his innocence, the ride will be free.

But suppose a man found guilty of violating law and order is a depression victim and unable to pay bus fare. Very likely he will be locked up in expiation of his lack of cash, in which case the city must pay not only for the gasoline it took to haul him, but also for his maintenance in jail. The economics of justice are not always easy to compute.

***The Cavalry Saber Is Now an Antique*** No longer will it clank at the cavalryman's side or get between his legs when he dismounts. The War Department in Washington has issued an order for the storage of all cavalry sabers, because of the "improbability of their use in the future." They go to join the battle-ax and spear in sleepy museums.

Europe's armies are following the same course in connection with the mechanization and motorization of war. The galloping charger is done with. The heavy dragoon will probably cling to a strap in the metal entrails of a buck-jumping tank where a saber might cause a short circuit or something. Shades of Tennyson! Schoolboys of the future will not chant with understanding and conviction:

> Flashed all their sabers bare,
> Flashed as they turned in air
> Sab'ring the gunners there!

Perhaps it is well that war should be stripped of its last vestiges of romance and ostentatious gallantry. Gone are the drums, pibrochs, fifes and trumpets, gone the waving battle-flags, gone the pride and splendor of personal exploit. No emotional symbol is left to disguise the scientifically-efficient beastliness of modern war with its poison gas and all its elaborate machinery of mass destruction capable of wiping out civilization. Debunked of romance, its hideous face reveals itself for what it is.

* * * *

***Americans to Curtsy Before British Court*** Among the estimated two thousand women who will be presented to King George V and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace in May and June of this year there will be nearly thirty American débutantes. Their appearance at any one of the four courts to be held at the palace during the brief ceremony of presentation, which lasts hardly fifteen minutes and may have cost them any sum from a few hundred dollars to thousands, can be counted upon to evoke the usual caustic remarks of ultra-democratic critics. But tongue-lashing will not worry the débutantes in the least so long as their appearance has fully satisfied themselves and their sponsors, and they have been able to manage their train and the curtsy to the King and Queen with flawless etiquette.

Perhaps it is not so much snobbishness that gives them a thrill as the fact that they have been part of one of the richest and most colorful spectacles of the world. They will have seen the King and Queen and all the brilliant figures connected with the Court. Also, they themselves will have been seen at their loveliest—and that is no mean triumph for any woman.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# News and Comment From the National Capital

## *Democratic Strategists Prepare to Make New Deal Issue in This Fall's Congressional Elections as Administration Sighs for Stronger Hold Over Party Majority in Lower House*

THE flurry over a report that President Roosevelt favored a change in the House leadership in the next Congress was not without some foundation. It is no secret in the Administration that the President has sighed for a stronger directing hand over his party majority in the lower House of Congress.

Nor is it news in Washington that the House leadership has chafed occasionally at indications of this lack of confidence at the White House. Majority Leader Byrns openly lamented the President's failure to take his advice and delay his veto of the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill. He told newspaper men at the time that, even tho he might not have been able to prevent the overriding of the veto by the veterans' and Federal employees' lobbies, he could have mustered several score additional votes in support of the President.

The White House had not forgotten that, even in the early days of the New Deal, the House Democratic majority so far got away from its leaders that it took Republican votes to save the President's economy bill. The rather expressive White House secretariat has not hesitated to show its displeasure at the handling of certain matters on the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. And there was almost an open break between Speaker Rainey and President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury when Mr. Morgenthau tried to check the pressure for silver legislation.

### The Underlying Tension

In the early days of this session, when the acuteness of the depression moved many Republicans, as well as independent Democrats, to uphold the hands of the President, a strong House leadership was not so important to Mr. Roosevelt. With the development of the counter-offensive against the Roosevelt program, especially when the President found his legislative plan attacked from both the Left and the Right, as in recent weeks, the need of a powerful general staff on the House side of the Capitol was brought home to him forcibly.

What brought the Presidential misgivings on this score to a head was the publication of a report that Mr. Roosevelt was hoping for something different in the next House, which is to be elected in November. Nothing could better suggest the underlying tension than the angry reaction which the story brought from the Speaker and the House leader. Mr. Rainey told newspaper men that the man who wrote the story ought to be barred from the press gallery and be denied the newspaper man's privilege about the lobbies of the House. When asked if he intended personally to take steps to that end, the Speaker answered negatively and suggested that it was a thing which the man's employers ought to do.

© International

Speaker Rainey (right) and Majority Leader Byrns (left) oppose New Deal in House leadership; the President is said to wish greater party control

Within a few days, Mr. Rainey and Mr. Byrns turned up at the White House, ostensibly for a conference to project the course of the House for the remainder of this session. That the Speaker had the leadership tilt on his mind was not slow to appear when he emerged from the President's room. It had already been stated by the White House secretariat that it was Mr. Rainey and Mr. Byrns who sought the conference. As they were leaving, Mr. Rainey volunteered to the press: "I asked the President for a job and he told me he wasn't going to give me any because he wanted me to stay where I am." The reference was to a suggestion in the offending newspaper report that, as a means to clear the way for a New Deal in the House leadership, the President would seek to spirit Mr. Rainey and presumably Mr. Byrns away from Capitol Hill with offers of attractive appointments in the government service.

There would be no other practical way for the President to bring about a change in the legislative leadership, save by his power to influence a majority of the House Democratic membership to see his point of view. And this would be highly-dangerous business politically, for, however submissive the House might be to the President on general principle, it is extremely jealous of its prerogative to do its own organizing.

This spirit is so deeply ingrained in the legislative tradition that ordinarily no mere suggestion of Presidential preference would so excite the commanding generals. The significance of the present disturbance to the peace of mind of the Democratic leaders is that they must seek reelection this fall in their respective districts and any unchallenged indications from Washington that they lack the confidence of the President would deprive them of the campaign asset of being considered legislative king-pins in the development of the Roosevelt program. Once reelected, they are in for two years and whisperings of Presidential dissatisfaction would be more likely to bring reprisals than requests for interviews, especially from Mr. Rainey.

In the intervening period, this working arrangement has been weakened with the approach of the fall elections.

Paradoxically, while veteran Congressional leaders often show a greater tendency toward independence immediately after being reelected, the degree of Presidential influence over the next Congress will depend very largely on the outcome of the fall election. Some falling off in the overwhelming Democratic majority would be a normal reaction after a Presidential sweep such as that of two years ago. But if the Democratic forces in Congress should be cut down drastically, it would be considered a repudiation of the New Deal in many districts and the power of the President would suffer accordingly.

### New Deal Is Issue

In all probability, however, the leadership of the House would be determined, as usual, by the rule of seniority, altho it is, of course, possible that even the time-honored rule of seniority would yield to the New Deal in the event of an overwhelming national mandate to proceed with the Roosevelt program.

Events of the last week have made it increasingly plain, at any rate, that the Democrats are determined to make the Roosevelt policies—the New Deal—the issue of the campaign and to avoid calling for the election of Democrats to Congress merely because they are Democrats.

DIOGENES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# At the Observation Post

## *"Roosevelt Luck": What Is It?—An Analysis Prompted by the Exposure of the Speculative Interest in Silver, the Collapse of Wirt's Offensive, and Tugwell's Promotion*

THE popular belief in "Roosevelt luck" will be strengthened, no doubt, by the sudden exposure of the speculative interest in silver. It is an old story that currency inflation benefits in the end principally, if not wholly, the speculator. But how to prove it in advance of trial to that large section of the citizenry clamoring for higher prices? Theories are of little avail. Even references to historic facts make pale reading for those who would halve their debts while doubling their dollars. More compelling testimony must be found, and it has been in a dramatic parade of names, most of them of individuals and corporations holding silver for the large profits expected should the Dies bill pass, at least two of them of agents actively promoting the bill while dealing in the metal. What, fortunes for such as they! Here was tangible evidence of the racket behind the clamor for remonetization. For the President it may prove his winning card.

But what constitutes "Roosevelt luck"? Was it luck that Doctor Wirt's charges of a conspiracy within the Administration to replace the President with a Stalin exploded on the stand, to the accompaniment of Homeric laughter? Or was it merely the triumph of justice over stupidity? An equal stupidity has marked the silver agitation.

Keeping His Feet on the Ground

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

### The Silver Disclosure

Before the disclosure of the big silver holdings in Wall Street and elsewhere the New York *Times* said of the President's opposition to the demands of the silver bloc: "it would be ridiculous to infer that Mr. Roosevelt is swinging to the Right. He is simply right, without any capital letter. He is right in principle, in practical common sense, and in grasp of what the financial and industrial system requires." If *The Times* was also right, then the "Roosevelt luck" in confounding the Silverites, as in disposing of Doctor Wirt, was a case of truth asserting itself.

These two attacks upon the New Deal which the President has so adroitly parried deserve comparison. Doctor Wirt's, of course, came from the Right, the other from the Left. The one sought to undermine public confidence in the purposes of his program with respect to industry and agriculture, the other to force his hand in the matter of his monetary policy.

Doctor Wirt's charges fell of their own ridiculous weight. Evidence in support of them was laughed out of court even in the ultra-conservative press. Further refutation appeared in Prof. Rexford Guy Tugwell's confession of political faith to the American Society of Newspaper Editors. For it was Tugwell who, in Doctor Wirt's inflamed imagination, was the spear-head of the plot to sovietize the Government.

Of the American genius and how to deal with it, Dr. Tugwell said: "We will not do what we do not want to do. We can be fooled, but not for long. We have a precious inventiveness which gets us out of holes. We have a saving irreverence of authority. These basic traits determine the structure of our laws and of our Government. No one, with the slightest sense of history, would try to fit such people into a regimented scheme, would try to think for them instead of getting them to think for themselves. . . . In this respect I unhesitatingly avow myself a thorough conservative."

So Doctor Wirt was tilting against a rugged individualist. But his embarrassment at discovering his arch-enemy on his side could have been no greater than that of the silver bloc at finding friends in Wall Street. And what friends! The Chase National Bank (formerly presided over by Albert H. Wiggin), for instance, was listed as holding 18,000,000 ounces of silver, the Bank of Manhattan 11,000,000, the National City Bank (of which Charles E. Mitchell was president) 7,500,000, the Guaranty Trust Company 4,000,000—all comrades of Messrs. Borah, Thomas, Wheeler, et al. in a joint endeavor.

Luck is often confused with the rewards of a clear conscience and an ability to think straight. In Mr. Roosevelt's case add what Arthur Krock has called his mastery of the art of "timing." It may have been a pure coincidence that Doctor Wirt should be sweating under the cross-examination of Representative Bulwinkle while the President, full of laughter and fish stories, rested aboard Mr. Astor's yacht, but certainly the "timing" was perfect. It was hardly less so in the exposure of the silver holders. Note the fact that the President did not press this information on the Senate. Tho he must have had it all the time he preferred waiting for the request for it which came to the Treasury from one of his bitterest political opponents, Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Republican, of Indiana. Thus the rôle he played appeared as effortless as fate and therefore doubly impressive.

His promotion of Doctor Tugwell to be Under-Secretary of Agriculture was another instance of his care for the right moment, as Mr. Krock has pointed out. "For many weeks the President's intention to promote Doctor Tugwell from Assistant Secretary has been known," wrote Mr. Krock to the New York *Times*. "In fact, it was months ago that Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas, who is the other pole to Doctor Tugwell on recommendations of policy, agreed to the appropriation which provides for the salary of an Under-Secretary in this (the Agricultural) Department. . . . There never was any question in his mind or that of any other well-informed person that, when the office was created, Doctor Tugwell would be the incumbent."

### Patience Rewarded

But the President waited. Did he sense in the offing Doctor Wirt's offensive and its fiasco? The inquiry came and went. Still he waited. For what? asked Mr. Krock. For the Tugwell speech to the newspaper editors.

"The President allowed one day for the public comment to be made. Then with perfect timing, he sent in the nomination. The effect in the Senate was precisely what he had anticipated."

"Everything comes to those who wait," says a proverb familiar in at least three languages. The suggestion is not entirely one of luck.

W. M. H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# They Stand Out From the Crowd

**Leila Roosevelt** has just completed an 18,000-mile trip around the world in a Ford truck. She left New York in a freighter last spring accompanied only by a girl companion, Edna Olmsted. Together they drove across Europe, through Turkey, Irak, Persia, Baluchistan, India and Malaysia; thence across the width of Asia, through a great part of Australia and across North America. Her husband is Armand Denis, motion-picture director, whom she married six years ago when she was twenty. She is the mother of four children. On her first world tour in 1929 she helped her husband and father in filming "Goona Goona" at Bali. Her motive for making the trip grew out of a desire to prove herself equal to any emergency after she was told "no women allowed" on her husband's latest expedition.

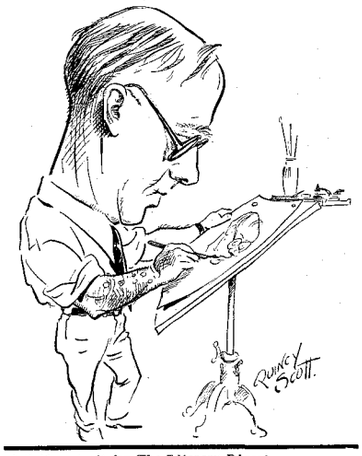
**Robert T. Pell,** liaison officer of the American Embassy in Paris, is one of the busiest diplomatic aids in the service. His job is one which he practically created himself by suggesting the improved handling of press relations with legations while he was editor of a weekly review devoted to foreign affairs published in Washington. He is cordial, frank, poised, and always available to correspondents. The first American appointed to the permanent steering committee of The World Press Conference, he believes that the Government should have a trained liaison expert attached to every major embassy and at every international conference.

Acme

**Dr. Alton A. Smahl,** a New York otolaryngologist, who has won an eight-year fight against the New York Telephone Company on account of overcharges, has collected a $5.40 verdict. The day after his victory his bell jingled incessantly as many spent their nickels to congratulate the winner of this single-handed fight. Aggressive Doctor Smahl locked his telephone and recorded all calls. When his bill remained high he brought suit, and won a lonely, single-handed fight, the jury believing him, not the company's records. As part of his campaign he has formed the Subscribers' Protective League, and hopes to force the company to record all calls by meter.

© International

## Cartoonists
### *As They See Themselves*



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

**Quincy Scott**—Born at Columbus, Ohio, 1882. Studied at military academy and privately under my father, who was president of Ohio State University, and head of Phillips Exeter. First cartoons appeared in New York *World, Herald, Telegram* and magazines starting about 1902. Rode horseback from St. Paul to Seattle with Mrs. Scott on honeymoon in 1907. Liked the Northwest and returned in 1912 to Seattle, where I engaged in civic work. Enlisted as a private during the war and became a captain of artillery. Was Department Commander, American Legion of Montana, in 1923. Moved to Portland in 1931 and have been with *Morning Oregonian* three years. Have three children. My hobbies are horses, guns, tennis, chess. Golf will come later if I live till mature.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Scott appears on page 51.*]

**Leslie C. Peltier,** a young automobile mechanic in Delphos, Ohio, who spends most of his evenings in a home-made observatory, has made astronomical discoveries which are regarded throughout the country as of high importance. A stone's throw from neighboring cornfields, he has made thousands of observations of the mysterious stars known as variables and has spotted four new comets which are named after him. He never had more than a high school education, but became absorbed in astronomy—borrowed a four-inch telescope, and soon attracted wide attention from scholars and scientists.

Wide World

**Joanne Xenos,** daughter of an unemployed Chicago cook, is a newly-discovered prodigy. She went through grade school in three years and at nine is now in high school. For amusement she likes roller skates, for reading prefers mystery and ghost stories. She says girls make friends with her, but thinks boys are too rough for companions. She dislikes "Alice in Wonderland," thinks the "Vision of Sir Launfal" too artificial, but believes in Santa Claus, who brought her a Christmas doll. When she grows up she expects to be a nun. Her father is Greek, her mother Polish. Joanne is the third of five children.

Acme

**Errett L. Cord** at forty is one of the leading automobile and air-plane manufacturers of the country. He first distinguished himself as a super-salesman for the Moon car in Chicago, then bought out the Auburn Automobile Company a decade ago. Since then he has become one of the outstanding leaders in the aircraft industry, an important factor in the shipbuilding world and now is the driving force behind half a dozen industries. He did not go to college and once ran a garage business in Los Angeles. His rise to prominence seems to show that the traditional American "success story" can still be written. E. L. Cord is collegiate looking, slight in stature, earnest and tense. His associates say he has nerves of steel. In Los Angeles, where he got his start barely twenty years ago, he now has an unusual mansion, designed by a young architect.

Acme

## What's the Name, Please?

**Ouimet**—captain, Walker Cup defenders, at St. Andrews (p. 30)—not "*we met* the enemy," but *wee'met.*

**Weissmuller**—"Tarzan" to you (p. 44)—a perfect rime with *nice color.*

**Thichoff**—gen. mgr. of the line operating the new stream-line train—not *thee,* but *tee: tee'hoff.*

**Meese**—pres., Baltimore Assn. of Commerce—

If you think that Mr. Meese
Rimes his name with simple *geese,*
You're crazy! It's *mayzee.*

**Marquis, Don**—author, playwright, philosopher—don't try French or Spanish. *Don* is short for *Donald;* then *mar'kwiss.*

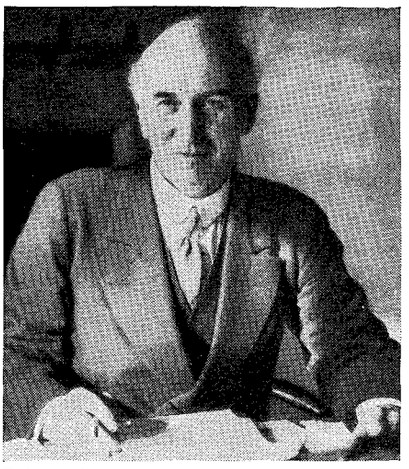
—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Putting Japan's "Hands-Off-China" Policy to Test

## *Britain Serves "Friendly" Notice on Nippon Not to Claim Special Privileges; Nine-Power Treaty Clauses Cited; Anglo-American "Front" Deferred; Washington Watchful*

AMONG the immediate consequences following the announcement by Eiji Amau, spokesman of Japan's Foreign Office, of that country's "hands-off-China" policy was a polite reminder to Japan by Britain that the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteed equal rights in China to all its signatories. Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, described his communication to Tokyo as "friendly," but as serving notice that Japan was not entitled



© P. & A. Photo

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary

to claim any special privileges, or any supervision over China's financial affairs.

The Nine-Power Treaty, as recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST for last week, was negotiated at the Washington Conference in 1922. According to this pact, the territorial and administrative integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China were defined, and for the first time recognized in a general international treaty. In this treaty China also for the first time bound herself to observe the principle of the Open Door, which henceforth became an international policy instead of merely an American policy, and the responsibility for its enforcement began to rest not on the United States alone but on all the Nine Powers which signed the Treaty. These Nine Powers were, in addition to the United States, the British Empire, Belgium, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal.

Another effect of the Japanese announcement was that the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, Quo Tai-chi, called upon Sir John Simon and was understood to have asked or a prompt consultation among the signers of the Nine-Power Treaty, warning Sir John that the situation was extremely serious and that all the League's work for the rehabilitation of China was endangered by Japan's latest claims.

The whole Japanese declaration, issued on April 17 by the Foreign Office spokesman, was described in British quarters as "obviously in direct conflict with the Nine-Power Treaty." Britain, however, it was said, was "not going to fly off the handle" in order to point this out. The British view was that nothing could be achieved by unnecessarily antagonizing the Japanese. Another sign of Britain's caution was the report from London that while the British and American viewpoints were identical, any Anglo-American consultation now would only create an "encirclement" bogy in Japanese minds. But it was held by some editors that if the British and American governments, together with the others involved, did not consult together regarding what should be done about Japan's apparent breach of the treaty they themselves would be guilty of one.

Meanwhile, at Tokyo, Sir Francis Lindley, the British Ambassador to Japan, read Sir John Simon's memorandum to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. According to a correspondent of the New York *Times* in that city, Mr. Hirota said Japan would continue to fulfill her obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty, which he considered unaffected by the statement of Eiji Amau, the Foreign Office spokesman. Japan contemplated nothing, said Mr. Hirota, that was likely to conflict with any normal British activities in China, or lead to a clash between British and Japanese interests. The sale of arms or air-planes to China was not mentioned.

Press reports from Washington to Tokyo that the United States might follow the British lead brought the following comment from Mr. Hirota as quoted by the Nippon Dempo News Agency:

"The statement was nothing more nor less than a reiteration of what the Japanese Government believes, and this fact should be thoroughly appreciated by the United States. Furthermore Ambassador Saito (at Washington) is explaining the statement the best that he can, so I do not expect the American Government to refer officially to the Japanese Government regarding the statement, or to take any other diplomatic steps."

Japan's Ambassador at Washington, Hiroshi Saito, to whom Mr. Hirota referred, told the State Department and also the press that Japan objected to the grant of loans to China by foreign Powers if such loans eventually might find their way into the hands of Chinese militarists, and, thus, be used against Japan. He claimed for Japan the right to be consulted by foreign governments or commercial concerns contemplating loans to the Chinese Government. Otherwise, he intimated, those granting the loans might not get the money back. In authoritative quarters at Washington, however, it was indicated the United States does not recognize that Japan has any such right to be consulted, and that for Japan to attempt to put into execution her unofficially proclaimed "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia would be a violation of almost every article of the Nine-Power Treaty.

Associated Press dispatches from Tokyo said Foreign Minister Hirota had been deeply embarrassed by the effects of the spokesman's statement on the conciliatory policies he recently has been pushing, especially toward the United States. He censured his subordinates privately, it was reported, but was unable publicly to repudiate the published policy without arousing powerful enemies likely to expel him from power, because the statement had elicited nation-wide approval, especially by military men, patriotic factions and nationalists.

### France Also Is Worried

In France, the Foreign Office was said to have been worried by Japan's "Asia for Asiatics" policy, because Indo-China was France's biggest political jewel and lay at the back doorstep of Nippon. The Foreign Office was moving cautiously, fearful of stirring up difficulties with Japan, and an official spokesman said: "We are doing nothing except in connection with the United States, Great Britain and Holland."

Acme

Quo Tai-chi, China's Minister to Britain



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Roumania's Royal Murder Conspiracy

## *Ramifications of Fascist, Anti-Semitic Iron Guard Plot Involve High Army Officers as Would-Be Assassins of King and Court*

Amid rumors during recent months of a Fascist explosion in Roumania under the anti-Semitic Iron Guard, the story leaked out of a plot to kidnap, and, perhaps, kill, King Carol II's beautiful auburn-haired favorite, Magda Lupescu, a Jewess. Three highly-placed army officers, including Col. Victor Precup, the man who brought Prince Carol back to Roumania by air-plane to claim the throne in 1930, were arrested as well as one hundred prominent men and twenty minor officials suspected of complicity. All the arrested men, members of the Iron Guard, had openly declared their hostility to Jews and Magda Lupescu ever since the assassination of Ion G. Duca, the Roumanian Premier, last December.

Since then Mme. Lupescu has been hiding in villas, first in Bucharest, and, then, in the country. According to the Vienna correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London) so many threatening letters were sent to her lately that her health has been undermined and close friends reported that she no longer was the beautiful woman Prince Carol knew in the days of his exile in Paris, but a stricken, pale creature with a haunted look.

© International

**King Carol and Mme. Lupescu, threatened by Roumanian foes**

But the true aim of the Iron Guard conspirators, it was discovered later, was much more than to capture Mme. Lupescu. It was to assassinate the King, Crown Prince Michael and all the members of the Tatarescu Government. The crime was said to have been planned for Saturday night before Easter, at the Doamna Balasha Church, which it was intended to blow up with hand grenades while the royal family and the Government were attending the Easter vigil.

### All Officers "Degraded"

As a result of the Government's discoveries, the conspirators were brought to trial and eight Roumanian officers, including Colonel Precup and five civilians, were convicted of high treason and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. Colonel Precup and the other officers were "degraded" by being deprived of their rank. The civilians were fined the equivalent of $1,000 each.

It was pointed out in Bucharest Associated Press dispatches that Colonel Precup was convicted in the same court-room in which he voted six years ago to acquit men charged with plotting to bring King Carol back, a feat he himself aided two years later. The alleged conspiracy, authorities intimated, may have originated in Colonel Precup's desire for revenge for the "unsatisfactory rewards" he had received for helping Prince Carol to become King again. All the defendants made vigorous denials. Colonel Precup, in whose behalf former Premier Juliu Maniu and two former Cabinet Ministers testified, said their idea was to strengthen the King's position by "cleaning up the political situation."

## In Foreign Fields

**Geneva**—Indians in a village not far from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, were reported to have killed and ceremonially eaten white Bolivian officers sent to raise more troops among them. This was their way of showing resentment against the heavy, long strain which the war in the Gran Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay has been making on the Indian population. The news was brought to Geneva by five members of the League of Nations Chaco Commission, who said that the Bolivian Government had dispatched soldiers to the Indian village and punished the inhabitants by having them shot down indiscriminately.

* * * *

**Madrid**—Young Socialist and Anarchist and Syndicalist groups clashed with the police in front of a building housing the headquarters of The Popular Action, the Catholic political party. Two were killed and eleven were wounded in an exchange of bullets. While the rioting in the street was taking place, Socialist deputies in the Cortes engaged in fist fights with Fascists and hurled drinking glasses in the most disorderly of all parliamentary sessions.

Across Spain's northern border similar rowdyism prevailed. In Paris police beat hundreds of Communists, war veterans and Socialists into submission with their fists during rioting against the economy program of Premier Gaston Doumergue's "salvation" Government.

* * * *

**Tokyo**—Long agitation to change the name of "Japan" to "Nippon" has resulted in an official fiat by which the name of the Empire has become "Nippon." The name "Japan," it was claimed, was born of an Italian's mispronunciation of the Chinese rendering of two ideographs by which the islands and mainland are described as "the Land of the Rising Sun." Nippon is the way the Japanese pronounce two ideographs meaning "sun" and "origin."

## American In Spy Work Called Soviet Agent

The espionage case in Finland, which has been a sensation since last fall, ended, after a secret trial, lasting two months, with the conviction of a large group of accused persons, including Arvid Werner Jacobson, an American from Upper Michigan, who formerly was active in Communist circles in Detroit.

This thirty-year-old University of Michigan graduate was sentenced to five years at hard labor for his espionage activities and lost his civil rights for ten years. Jacobson and his wife, with a Mrs. Mary Louise Martin, said to be a former resident of Canada, and a large group of Finns were arrested early last December. Mrs. Jacobson later was released, and returned to the United States. In an interview after her return from Finland, according to a Detroit Associated Press dispatch, Mrs. Jacobson said her husband had received a scholarship in Finland and had learned, after he had accepted it, that he was required to supply information of a dangerous character. His efforts to withdraw from the agreement were unavailing, she said. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson had taught in the schools at Northville, a Detroit suburb.

Abo (Finland) press dispatches related that the high court held it had proved that Jacobson was recruited by Russian agents in New York in the fall of 1932. After traveling in Europe, the court held, he went to Finland in January, 1933, as a member of a spy group organized there by the military attaché and other Soviet officials.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# England Looks at a Troubled World

## *Britons, Happy They Still Possess Ability to "Muddle Through," Voice Uncertainty Over Rumors of Wars, Political Crises Abroad and American and Russian "Experiments"*

By Frank Darvall

THE average Englishman to-day is even more inclined than usual to thank God that he is English. He no longer is inclined to doubt, as he did begin to doubt before the crisis of 1931 again demonstrated the unity and adaptability of the British people in the face of an emergency, whether his country still possesses the quality of "muddling through."

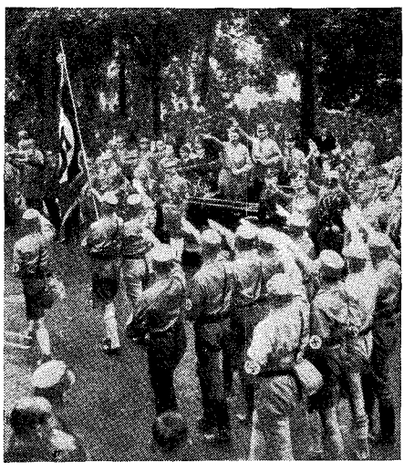
The experience of the last few years, and the apparently favorable contract between Britain, which has stuck to traditional and orthodox methods, and avoided extremist men and measures, and other countries, originally as well, or better, off than Britain, which have resorted to what are, to British eyes, desperate expedients, has confirmed most Englishmen in their conviction that their country and Constitution are the stablest on earth.

### Home Outlook Pleasant

The world situation, with wars and rumors of wars disturbing other continents, and with great countries, Germany, Japan, Soviet Russia, and the United States, embarked on experiments the issue of which still is uncertain, with Britain's nearest neighbor, France, struggling with a political and economic crisis of the first magnitude, is not such as to make many Englishmen envy their neighbors.

On the contrary, it is such as to make them thankful that they are an island people, the center of what might be made an almost self-contained empire, with the good fortune and good sense to avoid commitments and experiments which might expose them to the uncertainties which now are worrying half the world.

The British people have, however, interests, and relatives, in too many, and too widely-scattered, places in the world, for many of them to think that they can avoid, in the long run, the consequences of disaster abroad. Their attention, therefore, is inevitably drawn to the world situation, however much they might prefer to confine their attention to what seems, at the moment, the pleasanter outlook at home. Their satisfaction at their own recovery thus is tinged with apprehension and worry.



European

**Britain defers judgment on Hitler and his Storm Troopers**

Particularly is this the case with regard to Germany, the country in which British interest recently has been greatest. The Hitler revolution overnight turned the majority of the British people from friends to potential enemies of Germany. The sympathy which, ever since the World War, had been swinging steadily from France to Germany suddenly swung back again. The race theories, the militaristic propaganda and preparations, the atrocities, which seemed to characterize the Nazi victory, made many Englishmen wonder whether, after all, the war-time propaganda had been all lies, as pacifists had charged.

Since last autumn, however, a reaction has been setting in. There has been a disposition to hold Allied, and, especially, French, policy largely responsible for German excesses. There has been a feeling that the German régime is Germany's affair, and that in any case the violent side of the revolution was exaggerated greatly. There has been a tendency positively to admire the new unity and discipline of the German people and their renewed faith in themselves. Most Englishmen still are frankly worried about the new Germany, uncertain whether the warlike voice of Goering or the pacific voice of Hitler is to be believed, uncertain whether the true Hitler is the Hitler of "Mein Kampf," or the Hitler of the Wilhelmstrasse.

They generally feel that it is more difficult to make concessions to the Germany of Hitler than to the Germany of Bruening. But, whereas, a year ago, most Englishmen were inclined to think Hitler's Germany a menace to world peace, and to the standards of civilization which Britain holds dear, now an increasing number are suspending judgment in the hope, tho not yet the serious expectation, that, as it matures, Nazi Germany may become, as Fascist Italy, and, even, Communist Russia seem, at least temporarily, to have become, a responsible, tho nationalistic, member of the comity of nations.

Many people on the political Left, and among those who take a pessimistic view of the new Germany, are almost as much alarmed by the new Japan. The bulk of British opinion, tho very inadequately informed about Japan, has been apt to be pro-Japanese, and inclined to extenuate the latter's methods, and to think her morally somewhat justified, tho technically wholly in the wrong, in the recent dispute with China.

### Alarmed by New Japan

An alert minority has, however, all along held that Japan's successful aggression in the Far East was a threat to peace throughout the world, and a fatal breach in the so called collective system, which most Britons value highly. Some even have feared an alliance between a militaristic and imperialist Japan and an equally mili-

*(Continued on page 40)*

Acme

**Londoners, disliking dictatorship, Fascism, and Hitlerism, flock to Hyde Park to hear Laborites denounce unorthodox rule**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Magnitude of the Expanding Universe

## *Giant Telescope Provides Data of Heavens Showing That Celestial Realm, Emptier Than Vacuum, Is Becoming Larger and More Void At Each Breath Drawn by Man*

THE physical universe has a diameter of 6,000,000,000 light-years. It is a finite sphere which probably is expanding with tremendous speed, so that it becomes larger and emptier each moment. Its outer boundaries are moving away from the center at the speed of light, or approximately 186,000 miles a second.

Wide World

**Dr. Edwin P. Hubble**

These breath-taking estimates were made before the National Academy of Sciences at its recent meeting in Washington, D. C., by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, of Mt. Wilson Observatory. They represent the latest estimates of the size and formation of the universe, based on the insight into the heavens obtained with the use of the 100-inch Hooker reflecting telescope, at Mt. Wilson, the largest instrument of its kind in the world. The new estimates expand by many times all previous calculations, and are of such magnitude that it is completely impossible for finite minds fully to comprehend them.

For instance, light travels at approximately 186,000 miles a second, or, roughly, six million million miles in a year. It reaches us from the surface of the moon in about two seconds, requires only eight minutes to come from the sun traverses the solar system clear out to the distant orbit of Pluto in a matter of hours, and reaches us from the nearest star in approximately four years.

It crosses the diameter of our galaxy (the Milky Way) in nearly 100,000 years, and requires about the same length of time to reach us from the nearest "island universe," the Lesser Magellanic Cloud.

It comes from the farthest object visible with the naked eye, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, in 900,000 years.

The Lesser Magellanic Cloud and the Great Nebula are relatively close neighbors of our own galaxy. Reaching beyond them, the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson can make objects photographically visible which are as many as 300,000,000 light-years in space, or more than 300 times as far as the farthest object visible to the unaided eye. In that distance, said Doctor Hubble, at least 100,000,000 star clouds, each as large as our galaxy, can be discerned. They are distributed fairly evenly through space, apparently in all directions. Each of the nebulæ thus seen (tho many are so far away that the separate stars can not be distinguished by present-day telescopes) contains nearly 80,000,000 times as much matter as our sun, which is an average-sized star.

All on the nebulæ are in motion, and with singular uniformity the motion seems to be away from the general direction of our galaxy. The farther the galaxy, the faster it is moving. If at one time, estimated at 2,000,000,000 years ago, all of the matter in the universe was crammed together in the region of space which we now occupy, and an explosion then occurred to drive the galaxies outward, this assumption would come close to fitting the observed facts.

### Velocity of Galaxies

But what an explosion it must have been! Doctor Hubble, who probably has seen and studied more of the universe than any other person, finds that nearby galaxies are moving at relatively slow velocities, while the speed of the others increases proportionally to their distance from the earth. At distances of 300,000,000 light-years they are going at velocities of 30,000 to 40,000 miles a second, or approximately one-fifth the velocity of light.

From this consideration Doctor Hubble derives his estimate of the total diameter of the universe. The Einstein Theory holds that matter can not travel faster than light; therefore the boundary of our universe must lie at the point where the acceleration of the outer galaxies reaches that velocity.

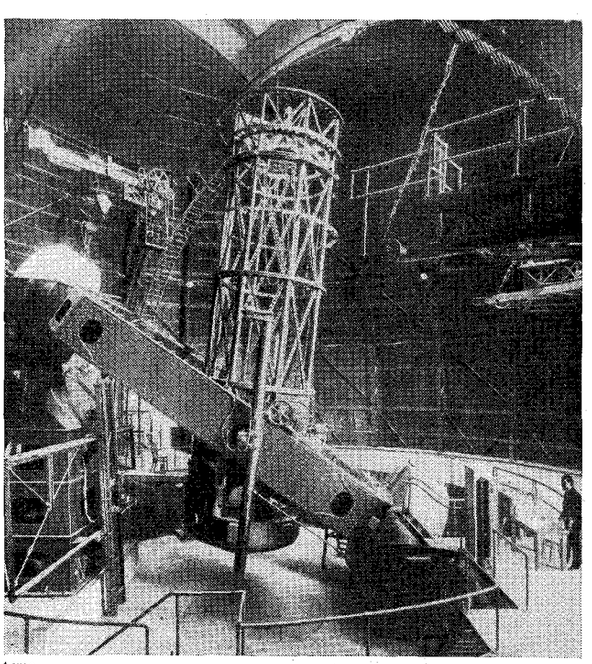
If the observed rates of increase for distance in the visible part of the universe hold for the rest of it, this limit lies at approximately 6,000,000,000 light-years—or did 300,000,000 years ago when the light with which the farthest visible nebulæ are observed left them on its journey to the earth. In Doctor Hubble's opinion the universe probably is much larger now than then, and, also, emptier, for, if the theory of the expanding universe is true, the expansion has continued, and will continue at the speed of light indefinitely. In the ten seconds or so required to read this paragraph the universe has expanded 1,860,000 miles!

Despite the gigantic number of stars (80,000,000 times an estimated total of 500,000,000,000,000 nebulæ) the universe is emptier than the finest vacuum ever made in a laboratory. There is so much space between stars and nebulæ that the total amount of matter is only one gram in each unit of space represented by the numeral 1 followed by thirty zeros.

"This may be visualized," Doctor Hubble told the Academy, "as corresponding to a grain of sand in each volume of space equal to the volume of the earth."

Estimates of the speed of distant nebulæ are based on the so-called red shift of the spectrum—a movement of all spectrum lines toward the red. The farther the nebulæ, the greater this shift. This has been interpreted as meaning that they are rushing away from us, thus giving the effect of increasing the wave-length of the light they emit. It may be, on the other hand, that this shift is due to a "tiring" of light as it comes to us through these vast abysses of space, or that it is an illusion due to some other factor not yet discovered.

The projected 200-inch telescope, now being made for the California Institute of Technology, probably will increase the radius of the visible universe by three or four times, or to nearly 1,200,000,000 light-years. When it has been put into service, four years hence, new facts may be revealed which will prove definitely or disprove present estimates of the size of the universe.



Acme

**The 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson Observatory—at present the largest of its type in the world**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Science and Invention Begin to Aid the Blind

## *Lending Libraries of "Talking Books," Which Enable the Sightless to Read by Ear, Are an Important Development*

The American Foundation for the Blind has just announced that it has at last overcome difficulties in the way of producing and distributing "Talking Books"—phonograph record sets which will contain a complete book of average length on a dozen double-sided twelve-inch discs. This probably is the most important development in aids for the blind in the last hundred years. It will free braille readers of the laborious task of fumbling through endless pages of embossed letters, and enable blind persons who can not read braille to read novels and non-fiction by ear.

Courtesy of the American Foundation for the Blind

Making use of a "Talking Book"

### "Talking Books" to Be Lent

The "Talking Books" will be too expensive (at least for the time being) for most blind persons to buy; consequently they will be lent free through libraries for the blind now being established throughout the country by the Library of Congress. The records are strong and light, and can be sent through the mail. Titles to be made into "Talking Books" will be selected by a committee appointed by the Library of Congress.

To use the "Talking Books" a blind person will need one of the portable talking machines developed for this purpose by the foundation and supplied at cost. The least expensive at present obtainable is a spring-driven machine with ear-phones at $20; the most expensive, driven electrically, costs $37.50.

This achievement gives evidence that inventors, aided by many new developments in science and mechanics, at length are beginning to obtain useful results in the age-long quest to help the blind.

As another instance, the Foundation recently produced a small, inexpensive, improved typewriter which writes in braille, developed in cooperation with manufacturers of typewriters and business machines to overcome the difficulties experienced with other braille typewriters. About the size of an ordinary portable typewriter, the machine weighs thirteen pounds, has six keys and a space bar, and is sold to blind persons at cost for $30.

The minds of inventors for many years have been engaged in schemes to make ordinary letter-press printing intelligible to the blind. One of the earliest attempts was the "Optophone," invented by Dr. E. E. Fourier d'Albe, late professor of physics at Birmingham University, England. With the aid of a light-sensitive selenium cell, and a proper electric circuit, this apparatus translated letter-press printing into musical notes and chords. It did not gain wide use, however, because most blind persons had great difficulty in interpreting the musical notes.

Another device, invented by A. G. Thomas and called the "Photoelectrograph," also made use of a selenium cell, and translated each letter-press letter into braille. This was accomplished by pushing the points of one or more of six rods, each corresponding to one of the dots of the braille-cells, through a grating where they could be felt by a finger.

The difficulty with this ingenious machine was that each braille combination lasted but a moment, and many blind readers could not keep up, particularly since many wide letters, such as *w* and *m*, were not shown all at once, and the space between the letters was so small that it was difficult to tell where one left off and another began.

### The "Visagraph"

The most nearly practical of these devices is the "Automatic Visagraph," invented by Robert A. Naumberg, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. It prints a magnified, embossed copy of any printed page in aluminum foil, enlarging each lower-case ink-print letter to the size of the average braille letter, and magnifying other letters in proportion.

When aluminum foil is employed it may be smoothed out and used again and again. If a permanent copy is wanted, the reader simply inserts a sheet of Cellophane instead of foil. Like the others, however, this machine has a drawback. It is the difficulty of reading ordinary raised letters with the fingers, even when enlarged.

## Lightning and Life

Life on the earth depends upon so many small and fortuitous circumstances, including the ozone in the air, the temperature of the sun, the composition of water and the characteristic habit of carbon atoms to form long chains, that it need hardly excite us to learn of another. Nevertheless, there is something so dramatic about the lightning's flash that most persons are pleased to acknowledge kinship to it, however remote.

This kinship was recalled recently in Philadelphia, before the American Philosophical Society, by Dr. George W. Crile, the noted physician of Cleveland. Lightning, said Doctor Crile, produces a chemical combination between the nitrogen and oxygen in the air, and thus "fixes" the precious nitrogen for the use of plants and animals. The importance of this fixation becomes clear when it is remembered that proteins, which form the major part of all living substance, are nitrogen compounds, and that the more highly organized plants and animals can not make use of atmospheric nitrogen; they must have it in some form already in chemical combination.

However, protoplasm need not depend on lightning for nitrogen. Probably the major part of the nitrogen used by plants and animals is fixed by nitrifying bacteria, of which there are several kinds in the soil.

## Science Snap-shots

**British air-planes** will defend tropical and subtropical Africa from swarms of invading locusts this summer if a test, soon to be made in Northern Rhodesia, is successful. The planes will try to kill the flying invaders by spraying the swarms with finely ground sodium arsenate.

* * * *

**A dinosaur hunt by air-plane** will be made among the jagged hills of the Big Horn Bad Lands this summer under the direction of Barnum Brown, curator of fossil reptiles of the American Museum of Natural History. Fossil-bearing formations in the Bad Lands, which cover an area of about 100 square miles in Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota, can be located better from the air than afoot, according to Mr. Brown.

* * * *

**The cherished belief** that women are more changeable than men simply isn't so, according to Dr. R. T. Rock, of Fordham University, who reported recently to the American Washington Square Center of New York University the results of tests given to high school and college students of both sexes to show how interests change. He found that women are no more changeable than men; that there is no relation between intelligence and tendency to change one's interests, and that one is more constant in likes than in dislikes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Protestantism and Judaism Veer to the Left

## *Exhaustive Survey Reveals Large Number of Leaders in Two Faiths Opposing War and Capitalism and Favoring League of Nations, Cooperative State and New Deal*

PROTESTANTISM and Judaism definitely are swinging to the Left, according to the results of an exhaustive questionnaire just made public by Dr. Kirby Page, editor of *The World Tomorrow*. A large number of the representatives of the two faiths are against war and for the League of Nations; against capitalism and for a cooperative commonwealth in which the service motive is predominant in both individual and social life.

Following on the heels of similar questionnaires which showed the beginning of the Leftward swing, of student pacifist demonstrations all over the country and of various denominational utterances against war and a capitalistic society, the latest survey of clerical opinion on questions of State is of tremendous significance.

The questionnaire, prepared by representatives of twelve religious bodies, was sent to 100,000 ministers, including 609 Jewish rabbis, of whom 20,870 replied. The replies show that nearly 13,000 American clergymen have determined not to sanction or participate in any war, and that nearly 18,000 have repudiated capitalism, or "rugged individualism," in favor of a cooperative commonwealth as being more consistent with the ideals and methods of Jesus and the noblest of the Hebrew prophets.

### Liberalism More Wide-spread

More significant as regards the future is the fact that liberalism is more wide-spread among the seminarians than among active ministers. The seminarians are preparing for the pulpit at the time when capitalism still is in the crucible and while Fascism appears to be turning the world into armed camps again. What will they do when they take the lead? Out of 281 replies from students at the Yale, Eden, Boston, Presbyterian and Andover-Newton theological seminaries, not a single vote was cast for capitalism, or "rugged individualism." Out of 497 replying from eight seminaries, 400, or 80 per cent., said that they will not sanction any war, or participate as a combatant.

Only a very small minority of the whole number favor Fascism or Communism as a means to peace and happiness, but 5,879 look upon Socialism as a cure-all. "Militant Methodism" is seen in this survey to be more than an alliterative phrase. Methodism exhibits more liberalism than any of the Protestant denominations. It would serve to mention here that the recent Newark Annual Methodist Conference voted against having any of its members serving as Army or Navy chaplains, while the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted down, by only a small majority, a resolution calling for public ownership of basic industries, banking, transportation and natural resources. The New York Methodists did, however, vote overwhelming approval of the economic policies of the President, but protested that the New Deal had not gone far enough.

To return to the questionnaire, nearly 14,000 ministers declared against having any of the churches sanction, or support, any war, and approximately 16,000 favored substantial reduction in armaments, even if the United States is compelled to take the lead and make a proportionately-greater reduction than other nations are willing to effect. Less than 2,600 of those replying favored military training in high schools and civilian colleges and universities, and less than 8,600 declared that they could conscientiously serve as an official Army chaplain on active duty in wartime, but 7,500 would agree, they said, to participate in a war of defense.

The Bird to Exterminate

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

Slightly more than 10,000 favor the immediate entry of the United States into the League of Nations, while 15,600 said that the policy of armed intervention in other lands, by the American Government, to protect the lives and property of American citizens should be abandoned and protective efforts limited to pacific means.

As Protestantism has undergone a complete revulsion against the war spirit, so is it beginning to develop an antagonism against the old social and political order. This is apparent, also, in the Catholic Church. Pope Pius XI has decried the concentration of power and wealth in the hands of a few and the greed which has brought men and nations into conflict.

In the survey more than 16,500 clergymen said that the amount of wealth which may be inherited by an individual should be limited drastically through the inheritance tax, and nearly 15,800 favored limitation, by means of the income tax and the removal of tax-exempt sources, of annual income legally retainable by an individual. Compulsory unemployment insurance under government administration was favored by 13,200. In choosing between national unions of workers and local company unions, 11,300 selected the former and approximately 2,600 favored the latter. On a question of bank operation, 7,200 favored a system of private ownership, as compared with approximately 7,000 who preferred a system of socialized banking as a public service. Slightly more than 1,000 selected capitalism as the economic system which appears to be less antagonistic to the methods of Jesus and the Hebrew prophets, as compared with nearly 18,300 who chose a cooperative commonwealth. A proportion of the clergy preferred not to commit themselves on some of the questions.

Put in percentages, 5 per cent. favored capitalism or "rugged individualism," and 88 per cent. were for a cooperative commonwealth. Of those favoring a cooperative commonwealth, 51 per cent. said a drastically-reformed capitalism would be the best means to achieve it, 28 per cent. declared for Socialism, and less than one per cent. selected Fascism or Communism. Seventy-nine per cent. favored limitation of inheritable wealth by the inheritance tax, and only 8 per cent. opposed this. Seventy-six per cent. favored use of the income tax to limit inheritable wealth, and only 9 per cent. objected to it.

### Certain Trends Significant

Capitalism was favored by only thirty-one theological students out of 1,463, or 2 per cent., as compared with the general average of 5 per cent. The student vote for a cooperative commonwealth was 95 per cent., and the general average was 88 per cent. Drastically-reformed capitalism was selected by 36 per cent. of the students, and Socialism by 49 per cent., as compared with the general averages of 51 and 28 per cent. Seven students voted for Fascism and thirty for Communism.

While it would be unwise to exaggerate the importance of the replies to this questionnaire, said Doctor Page, editor of *The World Tomorrow*, who had charge of the questionnaire, "it would be foolish to minimize the significance of certain trends reflected by these 20,870 returns." He does not contend that clergymen are the highest authorities on economic and political problems, but thought "it highly important that the public should know the prevailing trends of thought among ministers, who are as much justified in expressing themselves on such questions as any other body of citizens."



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Catholics Attack Obscenity on the Screen

## *Nation-wide Movement Started to Refuse Patronage to Motion-Pictures Which Offend Decency and Christian Morality*

Acme

**A crowd of women stands patiently in line outside a motion-picture theater waiting for the box-office to open**

Millions of Americans, pledging themselves individually, can rid the country of its greatest menace—the salacious motion-picture.

With that as their slogan, about 20,000,000 Catholics are engaged in a mass-attack on the obscene motion-picture at its most vulnerable point — the box-office. The Catholic Church has long been patient with offending producers, hoping that the "self-reform" instituted by Will H. Hays would be effective. Its patience now worn out by continued provocation, the Church is hurling all its forces against those who have filled their coffers with the proceeds from vicious pictures. Other agencies in the field will welcome this army with banners.

A barrage has been started all along the front. The Episcopal Committee on Motion Pictures, named by the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, recently dispatched to all dioceses in the country copies of a pledge under which members will be enrolled in the newly-formed Legion of Decency. In that pledge the signer promises not to patronize motion-pictures which offend decency and Christian morality, and to ask others to associate themselves with the movement. The pledge contains also a condemnation of "suggestive advertisements on billboards, at theater entrances and the favorable notices given to immoral motion-pictures."

In addition, the committee, of which the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati, is chairman, has sent to all priests in all parishes questionnaires asking the names of their local theaters, their owners and the banks with which the theaters do business, seeking to learn whether any bond issues or mortgages are held against the theater properties, and, if so, by whom. Reports, it is said, will cover 13,000 motion-picture theaters.

### A Stern Attitude

A further indication of the stern attitude the Catholic Church is taking against portrayal of vice is contained in a letter by the Most Rev. James E. Cassidy, Auxiliary Bishop and Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Fall River, Massachusetts, which was read in all churches in that diocese: "If these doors of degradation [the doors of motion-picture theaters] are to be shut, then hear ye well and heed! They must be shut from the outside; they will never be locked from the inside while the nickels and dimes and the quarters and the halves continue to roll in from the outside. Don't depend on the 'Hays morality code.' It is as dead as the morality of the movie. . . . Don't depend on the aroused conscience of the producer—you can not expect men who have within themselves no appreciation of decency or cleanliness to show decency or wholesomeness in what they produce for others." Lenten messages from the Bishops contained much to the same point, and the Catholic press has been equally resolute in its condemnation.

In the South 2,000 sodalists, who met at New Orleans, have pledged themselves as individuals to patronize no exhibition regarded as indecent and to shun all magazines and publications that savor of suggestiveness or lewdness.

A similar crusade has been launched in Albany, New York, under the leadership of Bishop Edmund F. Gibbons, assisted by a central committee of priests. To-morrow (Sunday, May 6) sixty preachers appointed by Bishop Gibbons will preach on the evil of indecent shows. During the week all the children of the parish will be pledged not to see offensive pictures.

So, said *The Catholic News* (New York), speaking of the Catholic crusade, "the makers of indecent movies ought to be made at last to realize that they have been dealing in dirt too long."

© International

**The Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati**

## Jason Lee, Religious Pioneer

A hundred years ago Jason Lee set out from Boston on the long, long trail to Oregon. Sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society, he was to be the first missionary of any church to the Indians in that territory and the man to found a white civilization on that part of the Western coast.

Lee traveled in the party of Capt. N. J. Wyeth, a fur trader, and, as it was before the era of the "covered wagon" on the Oregon Trail, they rode horses. Carrying few provisions with them, they depended upon their rifles for food. In Southern Idaho, Lee conducted the first Protestant religious service west of the Rocky Mountains. He also drove the first cattle over the Rockies.

The missionary settled near what now is Salem, Oregon, and began his evangelistic work. It was he who drafted the first petition from Oregon to the United States to set up an established Government there.

To-day, a motorized covered wagon, sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society, is following Lee's trail to the West. It will stop in all cities on the way to commemorate the religious adventurer who has been chosen by Oregon as one of its two distinguished citizens to be represented in the Hall of Statuary in Washington.

## Urges Single Lutheran Church

Because of the variety of languages they speak, Lutherans in New York City have sixteen separate churches to administer to their spiritual needs. They have no church where they may hear a common tongue. To fill that need Dr. Samuel Trexler, president of the United Lutheran Synod of New York, has urged the establishment of a single Lutheran Church, in which Lutherans of all languages could worship.

Each group would hear services in its own tongue at an appointed time, but all the children would be trained together in the use of the English language.

## Canada's "Conscience Fund"

Canada, like the United States, has a "conscience fund," to which those who have cheated or robbed the Government contribute when conscience begins to hurt. Transgressors always send in recompense anonymously. Recently R. C. Matthews, Minister of National Revenue and keeper of the "conscience fund," received a bank draft for $5,400, one of the largest sums ever received from a repentant sinner. The remittances usually are less than $100.

## Boy Scouts Near 1,000,000

The Boy Scouts of America are nearing the goal of 1,000,000 members set for the Scout Silver Jubilee Year in 1935. On March 1, this year, the membership was 953,603, an increase of 26,856 over the same date in 1933.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Trouble Down at the Docks Portrayed

## *The Young and Violent Theater Union Continues Its Complacence-Shattering Program With "Stevedore," a Vigorous Propagandist Drama of New Orleans and Its Race Riots*

NOW, finally, the sturdy young Theater Union has kicked away its swaddling clothes and walks like a man. Its mission is propagandist drama, and that mission, twice this season, it has acomplished with distinction and turbulence. Burrowed down in the ancient Civic Repertory Theater, working with a budget more doughnuts than dollars, it has shattered the complacence of weary theatergoers and created a new, if sometimes dismaying, excitement behind the footlights. Once again Fourteenth Street becomes the symbol for something new and hopeful in the New York theater. It is a fractious child, this Theater Union, and probably will have to be spanked yet, but, so far, its tantrums have had reason, and—what is much more important—the magic of eloquence.

It was about four and a half months ago, perhaps five, that the Theater Union issued its first summons to Fourteenth Street. On a windy, ugly night it offered "Peace On Earth," a play against war which was so magnificently simple, so persuasively real as to make each person in the audience that night shudder at the stupidity of a civilization which still could think in terms of battle and destruction.

"Peace On Earth," hived modestly far beyond the roar and shout of Broadway and the commercial theater, attracted thinking, earnest people to its message for sixteen weeks, then followed that with three weeks uptown in the heart of the theater district. There, alas, it perished.

The other night the First Night Set traveled again to Fourteenth Street. This time, let it be admitted, with more confidence than the night "Peace On Earth" opened.

### Bristling Labor Melodrama

Three things it knew about the new play—"Stevedore"—and only three: It was a play with only one white woman in the cast, it was a play about the New Orleans docks and race riots and it was a play to which a mixed audience of Negroes and whites had been invited. An hour later, the Civic Repertory Theater was the scene of the most noisy demonstration of the season. Whites and Negroes, together, cheered the play, the propaganda, the actors, and the authors. The Hammer and Sickle lay down with the dollar sign and both of them found something valuable, enriching in the play. It was an audience divided into Red, White and Black, but it was as one in enthusiasm for this raw, crimson and brutal story of labor troubles on the steaming Louisiana docks.

The play is by Paul Peters and George Sklar. Peters happens to be an invented name, Sklar does not. Together they fashioned a bristling labor melodrama which is acted excitingly, handsomely by a cast of Negroes; anemically and fumblingly by the few whites who are necessary to the play. In that curious circumstance there is a story:

Vandamm Studio

***Lonnie Thompson*** **(Jack Carter) rallies the dock hands when they learn that a gang of white street hoodlums has been hired to break up the labor meetings, one of the stirring scenes in the highly-controversial "Stevedore"**

Peters, whoever he actually may be, is a Southern-born white man, son of poor factory-workers in Kentucky. When he was fourteen years old, he went into the factory with the family. A college professor met him and found him of unusual intelligence. He took him away from the machines and schooled him, sending him to the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated, and, then, to the University of Munich for two years. Peters returned to this country and went into the newspaper business, working for eight or ten newspapers before he suddenly, on a summer day, became fed up and resigned.

He wrote his old professor a short note:

"I'm way out of touch with reality. I'll see you sometime."

In the ensuing five years he worked in textile mills, steel mills, on farms, on boats and on the docks of New Orleans. Each new job aroused his social sense to the point where he wrote a play about that job and its injustices. Each new play was as bad, as shapeless and formless and incoherent as the one before. Five years, five experiences, five jobs, five plays. The fifth—"Wharf Nigger"—he brought to New York and to Sklar. Sklar read it, changed its title to "Stevedore," and went to work on it with both hands. What emerged is what the Theater Union presented.

The treatment Peters received on the New Orleans docks, the treatment his fellow, if Negro, workers received there, boiled up in him and made the basis for the play. His experiences there so embittered him that he swore vengeance on his white employers and trudged North to find the man who would help him accomplish that vengeance in the one most dramatic way—behind the footlights.

### Riotous, Grim Revenge

It is a riotous, but grim, revenge, and not the least subtle part of it is that every scene written for white actors is pale and unformed, making the whites seem stupid and amateurish, and every scene written for the Negroes is rich, robust and filled with vast drama and acting opportunities.

The story upon which this violently propagandist, but violently straightforward, play is hung is that of a "white-trash" girl, married, who has a rendezvous with her lover in an alley. The lover quarrels with her, knocks her down and she screams. Her cries attract neighbors, and, to keep them from knowing the truth, she charges that a Negro attacked her. The whole of New Orleans is aflame and police round up all Negroes answering to the description given by the girl. Lonnie Thompson, a strapping buck, is one of these.

A thinking Negro, outraged by the injustices worked on him, the wage-chiseling, and the suppression, he talks too much and

*(Continued on page 38)*



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Sailors, Beware Artist With Camera

## *Resentful Painter of "The Fleet's In" to Take Snap-shots Along Riverside Drive to Try to Prove Admirals Are Wrong*

Paul Cadmus, the young Greenwich Village PWA painter, whose impious oil, "The Fleet's In," upset the "proper" Admirals of the Navy, has a private little joke he must wait nearly three weeks to relish fully. At about that time, the United States Fleet will anchor in the Hudson River, and Cadmus, with camera, but no gun, will stroll up Riverside Drive and try to snap unretouched proof that what he painted really happens —Admirals, or no Admirals.

The painting, "The Fleet's In," which outraged the Admirals of the Navy and centered interest on a young but truculent PWA artist, Paul Cadmus, who is described by critics as "having the technique of the Old Masters"

Meanwhile, he'd be grateful if the public, and the Admirals, too, would forget the tempest stirred up by the painting. Cadmus wants to go back to work and he can't go back to work with the door-bell ringing every ten minutes.

"People have rushed in to defend me," he complains. "I don't want defense. I'm doing all right. Even if they destroy that painting I'll do it over. It belongs to the PWA, anyway, not to the Government. I sent it down to Washington for the Corcoran show, and I didn't ask them to hang it in the Navy Department. What do they think sailors do, suck lollypops and look up old copies of *Godey's Lady's Book?*

### Marine Took the Glass

"If the Admirals would take a good look at the picture they'd see that I have been as tough on civilians as sailors, if they want to call it being tough. Why, there's a civilian right there in the picture with a glass in his hand. All the gobs have got hold of is the girls. And, besides that, it isn't a sailor reaching for the glass in the civvy's hand, it's a Marine.

"Well, I'm playing safe. I'm going to do the picture as an etching. They can tear up the canvas, but they'll have a sweet time eating up copper."

It was Admiral Hugh Rodman who first raised objection to the painting. He exploded into good Admiralty wrath when he saw the representation of shore-leave sailors mauling women on Riverside Drive. He denied that Navy men ever misbehaved that way, and so did, in his wake, Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, who admitted that the painting was "right artistic."

Cadmus worked for two months on the painting, as he does on all his projects. He is proud of it, resents defense as much as he does the criticism and is eager for the Fleet to come in—and put his eyes and camera to work.

Meanwhile, the dispute has made opportunity for dozens of art critics, good and bad, to have their say.

### "True, But Not Art"

John Sloan, president of the Society of Independent Artists, who is presumed to be a good critic, defended Cadmus against his attackers, but, in the same breath, virtually tore the painting to pieces.

While the Admirals said that it is art, but not true, Sloan said it is "true, but not art."

"I know what he means," Cadmus retorts. "He means it has completeness. That annoys me. It is lack of completeness that is wrong with most modern painting to-day. The Old Masters were 'tops' because they were thorough. A shoe, and the kind of shoe it is, is as much a part of character as hands, face, or feet. That's etching detail. What's wrong with it?

"And, furthermore, and this is the end of it, I intended no insult to the Navy."

Which means that now every one has been heard from except the sailors of the United States Navy, who, obviously, would know more about it than Admirals, Cadmus, Sloan, or anyone else.

They'll be in soon and New York will be able to see for itself.

## Dramatic Critics, Ph.D. (Yale)

After next year, thanks to the Yale Graduate School, a dramatic critic will be something more than a glib journalist going to the theater on passes. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the fields of theatrical history and dramatic criticism will be offered, beginning next fall.

"To provide more coordinated and practical investigation into such (theatrical) material," the announcement explained, "Yale intends to inaugurate, next session, a new course of study leading to the Ph.D. degree. The Yale Department of Drama has, of course, as its prime object the encouragement and training of creative artists in the theater, and this main object is being in no wise altered by the institution of the Ph.D. degree course. Its work in playwriting, production, stage design and lighting will continue unchanged; but, in addition to these, there will be added this fresh branch of study. . . . Men and women who have pursued the courses for such a degree, therefore, will find themselves not only provided with a wide background of practical and theoretical knowledge of the theater, but qualified to undertake the duties of teaching posts combining instruction in literature and dramatic direction."

Which brings to memory the retort of a dramatic critic, made some years ago when some one even then suggested that critics should be Doctors of Philosophy:

"I think it most wise. After seeing 250 new plays every season a man needs some sort of philosophy to keep himself sane, even if it is somebody else's philosophy."

## Modern Art Minus Fatuity

Thomas Craven, author of the now-celebrated "Men of Art," has had his new book, "Modern Art," selected for the April event of the Book-of-the-Month Club. It will be available to the general public on May 11. Simon & Schuster are the publishers.

In it Mr. Craven takes the important moderns and strips away the fatuities which have grown up about them. He puts them and their paintings under hard, cold scrutiny, with the result that by the end of the book one has formed certain standards of taste and criticism, both almost impossible up to now except for professional critics. The confusion which whirls about the moderns is dissipated and one sees each and his value in calm dissection.

It will be the important art book of the season.

## Hobbyists and Magpie Moods

The determination of Rockefeller Center to be the art, as well as radio, motion-picture and theater hub of New York City, has resulted in one of the most curious, but amusing, exhibits ever to take place there.

Hobbyists took acres of space to show the result of the magpie mood in a human being. Everything from string-savers to model-ship collections had a part in the show.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Civil Service Sharpens Its Teeth

## *Public Servants and Veterans Unite in Lobbies at Washington and Albany, Forcing Upward Revision of Economy Bill by Threats of Retaliation in Elections This Fall*

By Fred Arnold

IN 1883, the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the State of New York enacted civil service laws, basically the same, designed to improve the quality and efficiency of governmental administration in their respective domains, and especially, to protect their civil servants from corruption in the interest of political parties. These laws prohibited "the use of official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body."

In the ensuing years, civil service reform has spread to most of the States and the larger municipalities and the classified public service has come to comprise the greater number of those Federal, State and municipal employees who are appointed solely on merit after competitive examination and hold their jobs irrespective of what party is in control.

Recent events in Washington and Albany would seem to call for revision of the civil service laws to prevent organized bodies and lobbies representing classified civil servants from coercing "the political action" of Congress and State Legislatures. For at the same time in the respective capitals of the nation and its wealthiest State, such lobbies threatened to exercise their mass voting power against those legislators, national and State, who refused to accede to their demands. In both the halls of Congress and of the Legislature, the menace brought about the desired results.

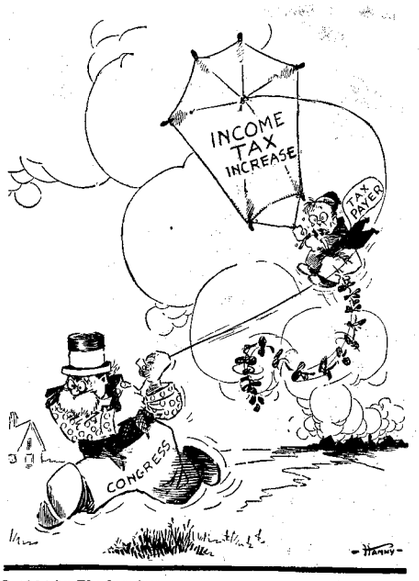
In Washington, joining with the massed lobbies of the various war veterans' organizations, the representatives of more than 600,000 civil service employees of the Federal Government prevailed on the Senate, as they had previously on the House, to override the President's veto of the Independent Offices Bill and restore to them $152,000,000 in pay reductions made in March, 1933, under the Economy Act, adopted by Congress to further the President's recovery program. To gain their own ends, the civil servants abetted the veterans—many civil servants are veterans—in procuring the return to the latter of $83,000,000 in benefits likewise eliminated in the effort to balance the nation's budget under the Economy Act.

### Economies Are Abridged

After defeating the LaGuardia economy bill four times, the Assembly finally passed it, but in such an abridged form that its drafters could hardly recognize it. Forced into an all-night session by Senate Leader John J. Dunnigan, the upper chamber also adopted the measure. The civil service group won more than half of its demands and Tammany saved the county offices.

These two climaxes of situations which have been the subjects of controversy and public discussion for months are analogous. Founded on the same cornerstone, they portend a new phase of politics and economics, of Government and its Administration, with which not only Washington, but every State and municipality is deeply concerned. There is an unmistakable trend toward an alliance between civil service employees—Federal, State and municipal—and political parties for their mutual advantage.

The framers of the civil service laws had in mind the setting up of an insurmountable




© 1934 by *The Inquirer*

**And There's Nothing You Can Do About It, Either**

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

and permanent barrier which would prevent political bosses and governmental authorities from organizing civil service employees of the State into a partizan bloc which, in order to make sure of holding its jobs, would deliver a solid vote at election time for the ruling party. The civil service employee was thus intended to be set apart from those office or job holders who are appointed as a reward for campaign services. But while the civil service worker is thus protected from the politicians, it would seem evident that politicians and legislators are not protected from the civil service worker.

The spectacle presented at Washington and Albany was the same—pressure brought to bear on members of Congress and the Legislature with next fall's elections used as a hold-up bludgeon in the hands of employees of the State. All the members of the House of Representatives and thirty-two Senators are seeking renomination and reelection, as are all the members of the New York State Assembly.

Federal and State employees ranged themselves against Federal and State economy, against a balanced State and Federal budget. They set the maintenance of their full pay against a temporary necessity for its reduction for the benefit of the State and nation as a whole. On the one hand, at Washington, they alined themselves against the President, the leaders of the Administration, civic bodies, the leading newspapers, industrial organizations and the mass of Federal taxpayers. Be it remembered that neither Federal nor State employees pay Federal income taxes, but that any increase in the Federal budget may be reflected in increased taxation of the incomes of those who do.

On the other hand, at Albany, the New York City classified employees challenged the Governor, their Mayor and his administration, civic associations, mercantile organizations, the leading newspapers, the taxpayers who must provide funds for the city's pay-roll, the unemployed and those who get bare subsistence from the city's relief doles. In short, at the point of their mass voting power, they held up all those who are endeavoring to pull the city out of the slough of financial despond.

### Civil Servants Lobby Openly

In Washington, the Federal employees advanced the argument that the Administration was stultifying itself when, on the one hand, it appealed to trade and industry to advance wages and increase the ranks of their employees, while, on the other, it refused to restore pay reductions and laid off, without filling their places, the Government's own servants.

In Albany, the New York City employees presented the same plea and further protested against what they alleged were proposals for unwarranted pay slashes, payless furloughs, infringement of pension rights and undermining of civil service safeguards. In lieu of the emergency sacrifices which they were called upon to make, they recommended additional general taxation in a city which now carries on its books $200,000,000 in unpaid taxes.

The civil service employees whose organized activities have been described may or may not have had, under existing conditions, just grievances. However, they were able to lobby openly, to use the power of potential political reprisal because they are protected by their civil service status. That status guards them from dismissal or punishment. If, as has been proved beyond doubt in this instance, they can wrest concessions from one Congress and one Legislature through fear of class vengeance at the polls, they can be equally successful with other and future Congresses and Legislatures in obtaining special privileges, tho the community at large, which pays for their services, be the sufferer.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# "We don't drop in for gas so often since we changed to a Chevrolet!"

CHEVROLET After being a "steady customer" at gas stations for so many months, what a relief it is to buy a Chevrolet—*and save!* You wonder why you didn't trade in that old car long before you did! Chevrolet is so easy on gasoline. It uses so little oil. Why, the money you save on a car like this, in a very short time, is enough to buy several nice accessories—or make a monthly payment or two. And the strange part of it all is—people don't generally think of economy *first*, when they think of a new Chevrolet. There are so many other things about the car to catch their fancy: Its appearance—so big, clean-looking and massive. Its Fisher body—with all the added room and luxury inside. The six-cylinder engine—with its 80 horsepower and 80-miles-an-hour speed. And that greatest of all 1934 sensations: "Knee-Action" wheels! Yes—there's so much that's new and exciting about the 1934 Chevrolet, no wonder people overlook one of the things that's most important of all: its matchless economy. According to big business firms who use many makes of cars, the 1934 Chevrolet stands number one when it comes to miles per gallon—*and miles per dollar of all-round cost.*

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms*

## Chevrolet for 1934

*A General Motors Value*

**-e satisfied with any other low-priced car**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Disease and Game Restoration

## *Depletion of Wild Life Forces Conservationists to Choose Between Extinction of Finest Species and Protection of Sanctuaries With Restocking of Depleted Areas*

By Dr. Justus F. Mueller

Professor of Zoology, N. Y. State College of Forestry; Lecturer in Parasitology, College of Medicine, Syracuse University

ALTHO the study of disease in wild animals is not new, a conception of its importance is relatively recent. Depletion of wild life has proceeded to such a point that sportsmen and conservationists have been faced with a choice between intelligent and effective game management, or ultimate extermination of some of our finest species. The theory of game management involves the propagation of game animals under controlled conditions, for the restocking of depleted areas, and the maintenance of abundant populations in protected areas or sanctuaries. But one of the greatest obstacles in the way of effective game management is disease.

An infected yellow perch

The known diseases of wild animals are as numerous and varied as those of man. Dietary deficiency diseases such as rickets and goiter are found among wild life, and under the same conditions which produce these disorders in man. Tumors of all types are frequent in all classes of wild life, and many of them are as little understood as their counterparts in human pathology. Infectious diseases, produced by bacterial agents, and also by ultramicroscopic virus take their toll.

### Many Animals Diseased

Many wild animals suffer from diseases similar in effect to the common distemper of dogs. Two forms of this disease at times have been serious impediments in fox farming. Tularemia, widely publicized several years ago as rabbit fever, is now known to occur in a great many wild animals, including the ground-squirrel, muskrat, coyote, cat, foxes, sheep and even in certain game birds.

Botulism, similar to a certain type of food poisoning in man, has been indicted as the cause of wholesale losses in waterfowl in certain lakes where warm temperature, shallow water and decaying vegetation provide conditions favorable to the growth of the causative organism.

One of the most unique causes of death in water-fowl is lead poisoning. In Western lakes which have been heavily hunted over long periods, migrating ducks, geese and swans pick up lead shot from the bottom in feeding. The lead is ground by the grit in the gizzard, and absorbed through the action of the digestive juices. A few shot are sufficient to produce fatal results.

Acute forms of disease are seldom found in nature. The sick animal quickly succumbs or falls prey to predators before it can transmit the disease to its fellows. On the other hand, parasitism is a widespread and general pathological condition in wild animals. Blood diseases of protozoan origin, similar to malaria in man, are found in numerous wild mammals, birds and fishes, and are transmitted by the bite of insects or leeches.

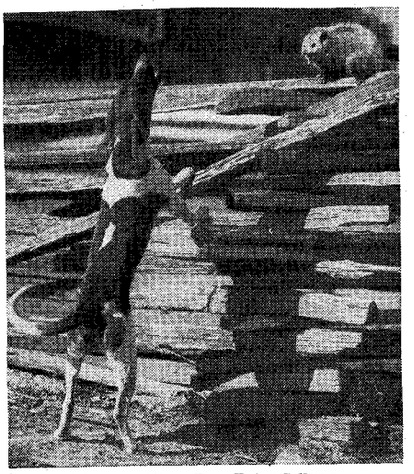
### Parasites Attack Wild Life

Parasitic worms are so numerous that in spite of a half-century of intensive work in this field, new species are still being described at a rapid rate. These parasites usually have a very indirect method of transmission, closely adapted to the feeding habits of the host. For example, a common tapeworm of the dog and fox has a larval stage in rabbits. The eggs shed in numbers by infected dogs are eaten along with vegetation by rabbits, and grow up in the mesenteries and viscera to form swollen blisters or "grubs." When the rabbit is eaten by a dog, these "grubs" grow into the adult tapeworms. In the case of certain parasites of fish-eating water-birds, the eggs drop into the water and the larval stages are found in fishes. The parasite gets back to the birds when the latter prey upon infected fishes.

Ticks, flies and mites are a serious drain upon the vitality of many wild animals, and not only harass and worry them, but spread diseases such as tularemia and other fevers. At times, the carcasses of rabbits, deer and elk are found literally covered with these pests. In one recorded case, nearly 4,000 ticks were taken from a single snowshoe rabbit. Rocky Mountain sheep and elk at times are seriously affected by a scab mite, possibly contracted from domestic sheep.

Under conditions of nature it appears that disease is an important factor regulating the abundance of a species, and in some cases apparently responsible for well known periodic fluctuations or cycles of abundance. Wild animals have a degree of immunity to diseases to which they have been exposed over long periods of time, but new diseases, such as hoof and mouth disease, at times cause disastrous effects. In nature the spread of disease usually is automatically checked when a species becomes thinned to the point where transmission is retarded. But under the artificial conditions of game farms, or fish hatcheries, with their dense populations, the entrance of a serious disease frequently means the loss of the entire stock.

Thus, while disease probably has had small part in bringing about the present marked depletion of our wild life resources, it often has proved a serious obstacle in the path of restoring these resources. The possibility of replenishing the supply of such game birds as the ruffed grouse, quail, or wild turkey, to a large extent hinges upon the success of controlling the diseases which in the past have made the propagation of these birds on game farms difficult or almost impossible.



Photograph by J. C. Allen—From Ewing Galloway

**Tho foes, they both suffer from the same maladies**

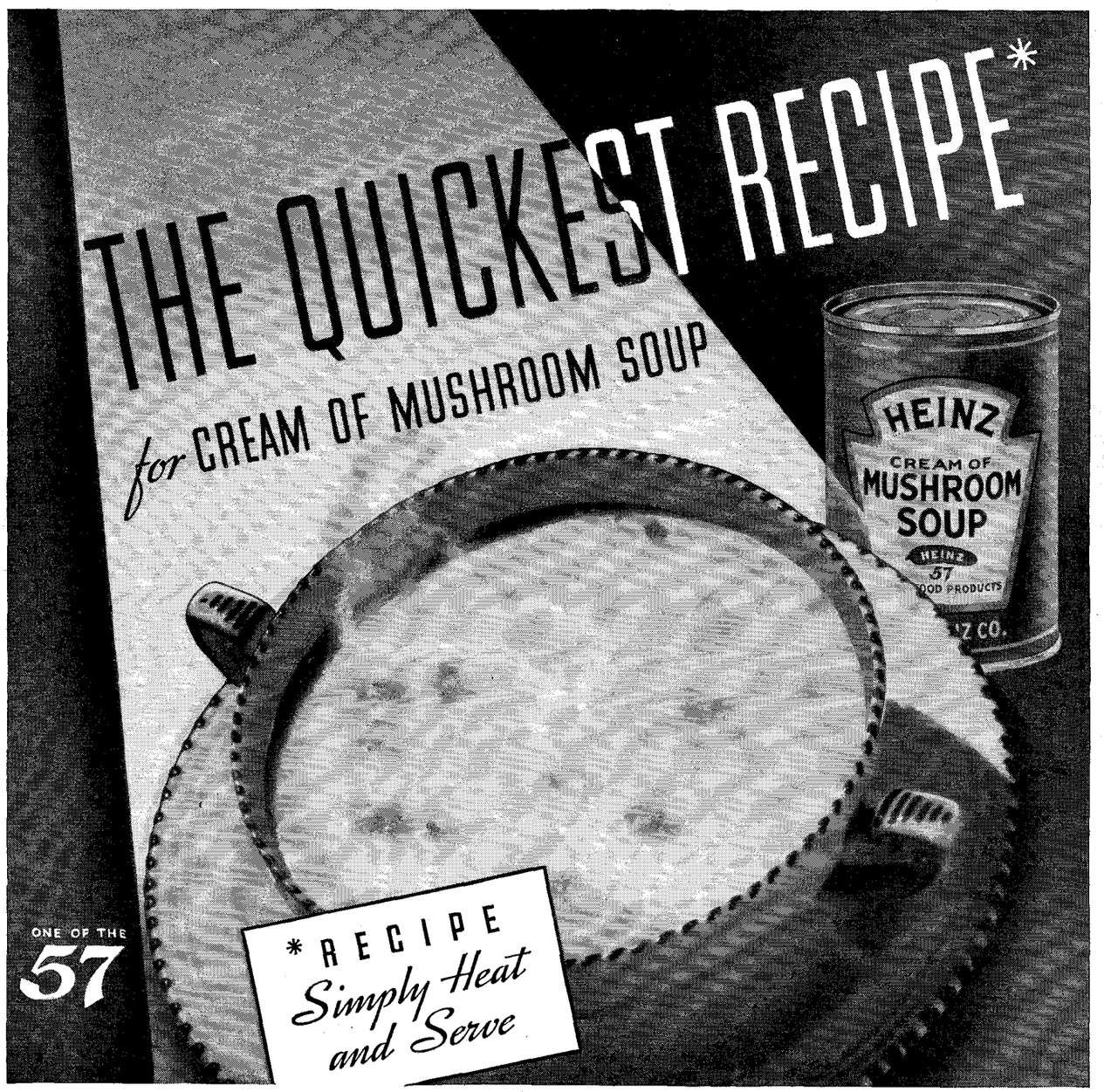
### Prevention Rather Than Cure

Altho little can be done in the way of treating wild animals in the wild, the practise is not wholly impossible. Rocky Mountain sheep and elk have been dipped for scabies in the same fashion as domestic cattle. In Yellowstone Park, pelicans have been treated to remove their tapeworms, so that they would not infect trout with the larval stages.

The treatment of disease in wild animals has its limitations, but the environment over large areas can be improved so as to prevent disease. Prevention is particularly important in hatcheries, game farms and fur farms. And careful research on diseases of wild animals, which, at first sight, appears so useless, here finds practical application of the first importance. Even in human medicine the modern trend is prevention, rather than cure.

In the battle to restore and preserve our vanishing wild life, the student of animal disease is playing the same important part as that of the physician and health officer in the maintenance of the modern community.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED




NOW in just a few minutes' time you can serve a rich, smooth Cream of Mushroom Soup, every bit as delicious as the kind you used to spend hours to make.

This soup comes to you ready to heat and serve! Heinz prepared it from an old home-recipe—spent months of experiment and trial to make it equal in every way to the finest home-prepared Cream of Mushroom Soup.

If you have still to taste Cream of Mushroom Soup as Heinz prepares it, you have a real treat coming. Think of the tenderest, fresh mushrooms simmered down slowly to make a rich stock, then blended with rich cream to bring out the full flavor! Completely ready to heat and serve—without measuring, blending or diluting—it saves you a world of trouble, time and expense.

We want you to try Heinz Cream of Mushroom, Noodle or any of the 16 new homemade style soups *at our risk.* Serve one of them tonight. If it's not as good as the finest homemade kind, Heinz says it's yours free. Simply return the label to your grocer and he will refund the purchase price! Be sure to select a variety of your favorites at your grocer's today.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, U.S.A. • TORONTO, CAN. • LONDON, ENG.

NRA U.S. WE DO OUR PART

SIXTEEN VARIETIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cream of Oyster | Noodle | Beef Broth | Gumbo Creole |
| Cream of Asparagus | Vegetable | Pepper Pot | Clam Chowder |
| Cream of Green Pea | Bean Soup | Mock Turtle | Cream of Celery |
| Cream of Mushroom | Consomme | Scotch Broth | Cream of Tomato |

HEINZ *homemade style* SOUPS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# When Divots Fly for the Walker Cup

## *George Dunlap and Johnny Goodman, Aces Back to Back of the American Team, Promise to Lead the Attack for the Eighth Straight American Cup Triumph*

By George Trevor

WHEN will the gods of golf relent and "twine an oleaster 'round the blade of a British cleek?" Will it be next week on the hallowed turf of Auld St. Andrews where the larks wing above the blue reaches of the Bay of Edin and the purple Grampian hills form a Joseph Urban backdrop for the cradle of golf?

Even partizan American golf addicts could tolerate a British victory in the Walker Cup Team Match without much heart-burning, for continuous success cloys and triumph loses its zest by repetition.

### America Winner to Date

America has won all seven of the Walker Cup Team contests played to date, piling up the staggering margin of 58 match points to 21. In the singles America has won 37 matches against Britain's 14, and, "the most unkindest cut of all," the Yankees have trimmed their cousins at their own pet game of Scotch foursomes (wherein partners hit alternate strokes) to the tune of 21 matches to 7. Two-ball foursomes have never appealed to the individualistic American temperament. Your score-conscious Yankee likes to hit every shot himself from tee to green and keep a personal tally.

Those who take an eighth straight American triumph for granted should bear in mind that environment cuts a big swath in golf and that our kinsmen are at their best on the sprawling St. Andrews links with its broken contours, its subtle braes and burns, its devious routes to the pin, and its circus-tent-sized greens, cunningly concealed, which slope away from the approach and melt into the dun, gray moor.

It was at St. Andrews in 1923 and 1926 that the British gave us the only close rubs, losing by the wafer-thin score of 6-5 on each occasion. This famous links, designed according to the strategic rather than the penal principle, lends itself to helter-skelter looseness off the tee. Americans will be annoyed to discover that a long, straight drive may land in a masked bunker or a tricky fold in the ground, whereas a crooked shot often escapes retribution. St. Andrews may not be "a fair test," judged by stenciled American standards of bunkering, but its infinite variety appeals to the imaginative golfer and makes him think.

The small, tightly-trapped greens in America have developed a race of sharpshooters. We aim at an apple instead of a haystack, go for the pin rather than the green. Britain's gargantuan carpets make for sloppy iron-play habits. Our fairways, enfiladed by traps, put a premium on off-tee accuracy.

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club and the U.S.G.A. have just picked sides for the 1934 Walker Cup tie. As usual the unhappy selectors are being panned for sins of omission and un-Solomon-like blunders, but how can you satisfy everybody, when forced to choose eight standard-bearers from fifty qualified candidates?

Both teams are judicious blends of youth and age—unseasoned fire and cold experience. One suspects that Chandler Egan's appointment was a semi-sentimental gesture by the U.S.G.A., which hopes to pit the fifty-year old apple-rancher against the Honorable Michael Scott who, at fifty-five, holds the British title.

A meeting between these throw-backs to golf's pink-jacketed era would be rich in human interest. Michael Scott, as lithe and hard-muscled as a cavalryman despite his years, outlasted a huge field at Hoylake last June, drubbing boys young enough to be his sons. A smallish chap with a trig, chevron-type mustache, Scott is a dogged, resolute campaigner endowed with that grim, almost truculent spirit which characterized the Victorian generation of British amateurs.

Chandler Egan, who won the U. S. Title while a student at Harvard in 1904-5, is pretty gray about the temples to-day, but for eighteen holes he can play as well as ever. His tall figure stoops slightly as he walks deliberately after the ball. His golf span is encompassed by the Presidential careers of two Roosevelts. Egan retired when Taft entered the White House only to make a Rip Van Winkle reappearance at Five Farms in 1932, his deep-bowled briar pipe spewing forth a fragrant wreath of memories. Unrecognized by modern galleries he stalked the links, asking no favors from the cocky hotspurs who were unborn when he wore the crown.

Inasmuch as Scott is entitled to the number one place on the British side as national champion I'm afraid there's not much chance of his facing Egan in the battle of the half-centuries. Either Johnny Goodman or George Dunlap rates the lead-off position for America. Omaha whooped things up when its favorite son received a belated nomination for the Walker Cup Team. Civic consciousness runs strong in the mid-West and you can't convince Goodman's home-towners that he wasn't the victim of official discriminations in 1932. Johnny had the last laugh that fall on the Walker Team selectors when he bowled over Seaver, McCarthy, and Ouimet in the National Championship.

*(Continued on page 36)*

© Associated Press photograph

**The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker—and the Prince—at St. Andrews**

### Sides for the Walker Cup Battle

**Britain**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Michael Scott | 5. Eric Fiddian |
| 2. Roger Wethered | 6. Tony Torrance |
| 3. Cyril Tolley | 7. Sam McKinlay |
| 4. Jack McLean | 8. Harry Bentley |

**America**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Johnny Goodman | 5. Lawson Little |
| 2. George Dunlap | 6. Gus Moreland |
| 3. Francis Ouimet | 7. Chandler Egan |
| 4. Max Marston | 8. John Fischer |

9. Jack Westland



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Diet Scientists Study 341 Children for 3½ years...

# Reduce tooth decay 57%

### WITH FRESH ORANGE AND LEMON JUICE...

**Gum troubles lessened 83%, rate of growth improved as single change is made in feeding boys and girls at Mooseheart, City of Childhood. *Facts not known about any other foods.***

*Splendid American children! Receiving better than-usual diet and dental care. Typical of the 341 Mooseheart boys and girls who benefited from these discoveries.*

*Fed liberally with fresh orange and lemon juice for a year, children made extra gains in height and weight.*

TWELVE PROMINENT Chicago dentists gave unselfishly of their time and money for years on a study of the effect of diet in combating gum troubles and tooth decay. They found that *fresh orange and lemon juice seemed especially effective.*

To submit their theory to a more complete checkup, a large scale 3½ year study was made under the direction of Dr. Milton T. Hanke, while a member of The Sprague Memorial Institute at the University of Chicago.

At Mooseheart, famous City of Childhood, maintained by The Loyal Order of Moose, 341 boys and girls aged 10 to 17 years were chosen. Boys and girls, who lived an above average life; had plenty of exercise, regular sleep; diet and dental care beyond the usual.

### *"Excellent" diet fails to protect*

Each child received a quart of milk, 1½ ounces of butter, a pound of vegetables, half a pound of fruit and averaged nearly one egg a day, in addition to meat, cereals and sundries.

Yet even this excellent diet—the first year's study revealed—did not prevent frequent gum troubles nor the development of new tooth cavities. The average 13-year-old boy gained 1-3/5 inches in height, 8 lbs. in weight.

### *But with fresh orange-lemon juice added—*

Then to this diet was added two 8-oz. glasses of fresh Sunkist Orange juice with juice of ½ a lemon to each glass *every day.*

**At the end of a year, more than four-fifths of the gum troubles had disappeared. Less than half as many children had new cavities. The average 13-year-old boy gained 2-4/5 inches in height, 15 pounds in weight—an improvement of more than 75%.**

During the final eighteen months of study, the amount of fresh orange-lemon juice was reduced to three ounces a day. Although the improved rate of growth was maintained, gum troubles and decay reappeared.

### *What this means to you*

Small amounts of fresh orange and lemon juice are valuable in the diet because they supply the four protective food essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B, C, and calcium. But much greater protection is afforded by two full-sized glasses a day. And since vitamin C, one of the essentials, is not stored in the body, it is recommended that one glass be taken at breakfast and the other later in the day.

### *FREE—Send for booklet*

Send coupon for new, free booklet, "World's New Dental Story" giving the complete, interesting story of the Mooseheart study.

### TO DENTISTS, PHYSICIANS *and* NUTRITIONISTS

"Diet and Dental Health" by Milton T. Hanke, Ph.D., contains the full scientific report of the study described here. 300 pages, with many reproductions of natural-color photographs made as case records. Tables give complete data (serum calcium, oral bacteriology, etc.) on every child. Remit $4.00 to University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

*Diet hitherto thought excellent did not prevent frequent gum troubles and tooth decay.*

### *Other* BENEFITS *from* ORANGES *and* LEMONS

Oranges and lemons (and *fresh* orange and lemon juice) contain the four vital "protective" food essentials (vitamins A, B and C, and calcium) needed to balance the diet and promote youthful vigor.*

They help to prevent acidosis of both the acid-ash and acetone types.*

They stimulate appetite, and thus...

They aid digestion.

High in minerals and vitamins in proportion to calories, they are important in safe weight-reducing diets.*

* *Free booklet, "Fruits That Help Keep the Body Vigorous," has detailed chapters on Balanced Diet, Protective Foods, Acidosis and Safe Reducing (including normal weight tables). Send coupon.*

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Div. 1505, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal.

Send the FREE booklets, "World's New Dental Story" and "Fruits That Help Keep the Body Vigorous."

*Name* _____

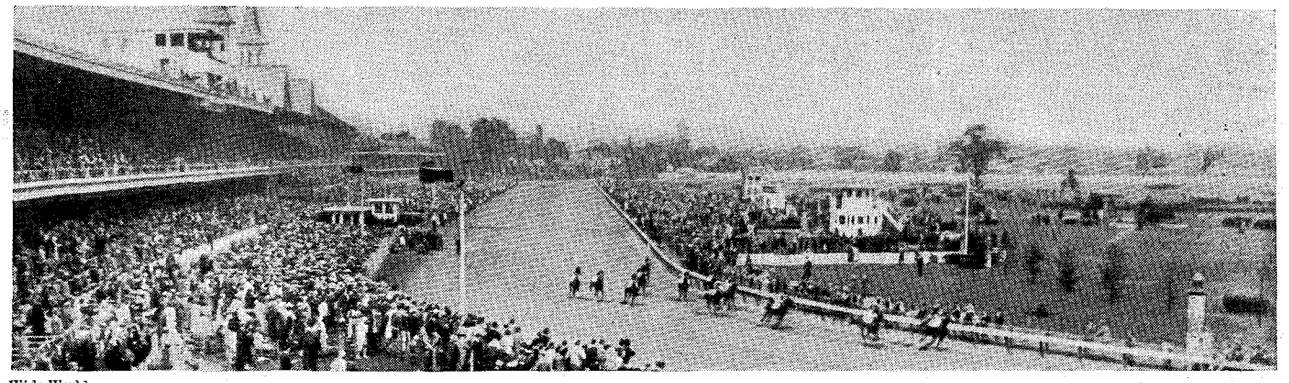
*Street* _____

*City* _____ *State* _____

Copr., 1934, California Fruit Growers Exchange

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Kentucky Derby Still Tops the Turf



Wide World

**The long stretch of stands was loaded when the 1933 Derby got off at Churchill Downs**

THERE are Derbies all over the North American continent and there are richer races than the Kentucky Derby. And many close followers of the American turf know that there are other races in America that draw better horses than the Kentucky Derby—big stables have to follow the big purses in these times. The pinch of the depression has shaved the Derby purse still smaller this year, from $50,000 to $30,000. Still the Kentucky Derby tops the American turf!

## Survival of the Colorful

The Derby certainly would not survive outside of Kentucky; and therein lies the explanation of its survival. The Derby has grown up as a small town's Main Street classic, and in the process it has garnered rich traditions that lend it color, the one quality that gets more space than any other on the sports pages of American papers. It is the same phantom force that draws crowds to the Yale-Harvard football game every year.

It is well said that more colorful characters come off the turf than out of the sea—certainly the Kentucky Derby has had its share. The Whitneys, the Vanderbilts, the Sloanes, and the Wideners may dominate the American turf, but the Kentucky Derby always goes to the man who owns the fastest horse. And there have been some queer ones among the owners! Who will forget Black Gold's rush home to a four-horse finish in the running of the Fiftieth Derby—and Black Gold won in the colors of Mrs. R. M. Hoots, an Oklahoma woman, reported to have been part Indian, who stretched her last dime to keep her horse in the Derby.

And the saga of Willie Crump of Tennessee! Willie learned about horses as a boy in the Sandy Brown Livery Stable in Nashville. He learned more about Derby horses when he rode twice in that Kentucky classic. But he learned most about Derby horses when he sold Head Play to Mrs. Silas B. Mason for a reported $30,000 on the eve of last year's Derby. And after that heartbreaking battle at the finish that saw Broker's Tip nose out Head Play, Willie still thought that his "Tennessee hoss should 'a' won."

Among the favorites for this year's Derby is Sergt. Byrne, a $500 horse owned by John Simonetti, who gave up raising pigeons and running a café on Long Island to train a race horse he named after a policeman.

There are other colorful characters of the Derby that were not "to the manner born." Col. Matt Winn, guiding genius of the Kentucky Derby, who has seen every running since 1875, was first a grain salesman, then a tailor in Louisville, and now he is known as an international sportsman. And that other Colonel—Col. Edward Riley Bradley—is perhaps the most colorful figure in the history of the Derby. The mere fact that the green and white silks of his Idle Hour Farm have flashed home on four Derby winners serves quite well to identify him with the Churchill classic. In the romantic tradition, Colonel Bradley is known as America's biggest gambler, owner of the Beach Club—"Bradley's Big Store"—at Palm Beach, where the play has run higher in an hour than in a whole night at fabulous Monte Carlo.

For the benefit of gamblers, "the Winter Book" has grown up out of the running of the Derby. And for the benefit of those who have never placed a bet in this "circulating library," experts will agree that "you can't win in the Winter Book." When the 124 entrants were announced for the 1934 Derby some three months ago, a group of bookmakers formed the Winter Book and gave very attractive odds. But those odds were on a "play or pay" basis; that is, if a bet was placed on a horse in March that was scratched before the race in May, the bet was thereby forfeited. And it will be remembered that the largest field that has ever gone to the post in a Derby was twenty-two, which indicates that it is as difficult to pick an entrant as it is to pick the winner in the Winter Book.

### Kentucky Derby Oddities

**The Kentucky Derby hasn't missed a running since the first in 1875.**

**The longest price winner: Donerail, Roscoe Goose up, paid $91.45 for $1 in 1913.**

**John E. Madden bred five Derby winners and not one of them won in his colors.**

**Halma, winner in 1895 at the Derby's shortest odds of one-to-three, has been the only Derby winner to sire a Derby winner.**

**Only three horses went to the post in 1892 and 1895.**

**Only two jockeys have won three Derbies—Earl Sande and Isaac Murphy, a Negro.**

**In 1928, Reigh Count won the richest Derby in the largest field—$55,375 in a field of twenty-two.**

**The names of Col. E. R. Bradley's horses always begin with a "B."**

**Favorites have won nearly 45 per cent. of the Derbies.**

## Beware the Winter Book

There are good examples that serve as a warning to those who would win a fortune on the Winter Book. In 1931, Equipoise was backed down to five-to-two odds and then scratched an hour before the parade to the post. The Winter Book handlers took about $1,000,000 from the betting public on that turn of luck.

Out of the 124 original entries for the 1934 Derby, there doesn't seem to be a single horse that can break the record that Twenty Grand set—2:01 4-5 carrying 126 pounds over a mile and a quarter. Lillian Russell's system of picking a Derby winner by a lucky blindfold jab with a hat pin at the entry list worked on the last Grand National. Try it on this list of Derby eligibles: Sir Thomas, Mata Hari, Thomasville, Discovery, Riskulus, and any one of Colonel Bradley's starters.

This year, another good Derby tale is in the making. Only one filly and only two maidens have ever won the Derby, and this, the sixtieth will probably see a filly and a maiden sharing the position of favorite at the post. Of course there are those who will back the old Derby adage: "Get a dollar across the boards on a Bradley horse." For those there are Colonel Bradley's Baker's Dozen, Bazaar, Boy Valet, and Blue Again.

Charles T. Fisher's Mata Hari, the filly favorite, has received much attention on form and added support as a hunch-bet because "finis" was written just the other day on one of the most colorful chapters in Derby history: "Regret, the only filly that ever won the Derby, died to-day at the C. V. Whitney farm"—an obituary that makes room for another filly to carry on. So even if she doesn't win, still it makes another good Derby story.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# TWO MOTHERS

*Flowers*
can say
*"I still love you"*
no matter how
many miles lie
between

## WHICH WILL BE YOURS ON MOTHER'S DAY?

YOUR mother will be thinking of you on Mother's Day; she thinks of you every day. How much happier her thoughts will be if she can know that *you* are thinking of *her!* . . . A gift of flowers is always a graceful, thoughtful remembrance, but on Mother's Day it is even more. Flowers can express, as nothing else will, your love, your gratitude, the tender reverence that only a mother inspires. . . . They can whisper to her that you haven't forgotten—that your thoughts are with her even though you may be far away. . . . Wherever you may be, there is a florist near you who can guarantee the safe and speedy delivery of your Mother's Day remembrance. He is a member of a great international organization—the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association—which, every year, handles hundreds of thousands of flowers-by-wire orders, swiftly, surely, satisfactorily and economically. You will know him by the Winged Mercury Emblem on his door or window. . . . Sunday, May 13th, is Mother's Day. *Remember.*

*Look for this Winged Mercury Emblem. It identifies the more than 6,000 quality florists who are bonded members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.*

Send for
your FREE Copy of
*"How To Enjoy Flowers"*

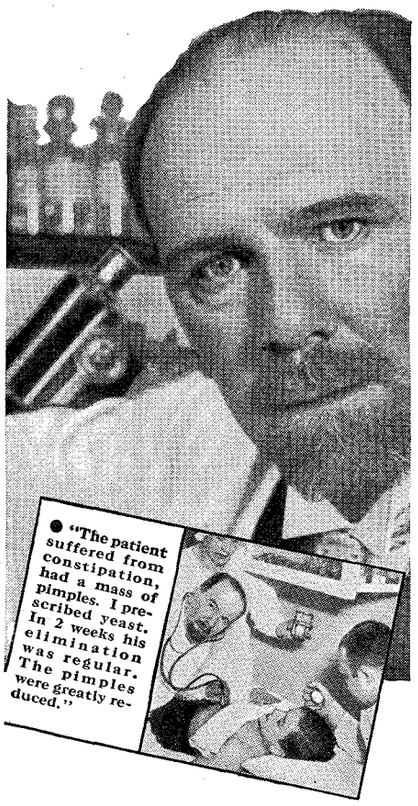
A post card or letter will bring you, absolutely without charge, a copy of this fascinating book by Bert Schiller McDonald, internationally known flower stylist. Just published, this book contains a wealth of interesting flower facts, and many practical and helpful suggestions on the care of cut flowers and plants. Address Headquarters, Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, 486 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, and your copy will reach you promptly.

*Say it with Flowers*

FLOWERS BY WIRE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD—PROMPT DELIVERY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# "his energy came right back" says the noted DR. JANUSCHKE


● "The patient suffered from constipation, had a mass of pimples. I prescribed yeast. In 2 weeks his elimination was regular. The pimples were greatly reduced."

IF you're run-down, get tired easily, don't look your best, have stomach distress, irregular bowel movements, consider the opinion of Dr. Januschke, Physician-in-Chief, department of nutritional diseases, City Hospital, Baden, Austria.

**"In stubborn digestive troubles, yeast is my first thought," Dr. Januschke states. "I advise it, too, as a blood purifier for people with pimples, boils and acne.**

**"Run-down people suffering from lowered vitality, headaches, colds, bad breath, coated tongue, should eat yeast regularly."**

Won't you eat Fleischmann's Yeast for at least 30 days . . . 3 cakes every day as directed on the label? Rich in Vitamins B, D and G. You can get it at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains.

Don't miss another day of the greater health and happiness it has brought to millions . . . and can bring to *you!*

● "My whole system was upset," *writes* Miss Ruth Sutherland, *of Seattle, Wash.* "I had almost constant indigestion, felt dull and heavy after meals. Friends urged me to eat Fleischmann's Yeast. I soon began to feel *much* better."

Copyright, 1934, Standard Brands Incorporated

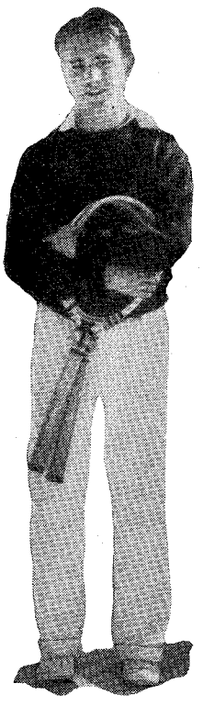

# Bryan Grant, the Giant Killer

## *Another Sports Prodigy Comes Out of Georgia as "Bitsy" Grant Climbs Over Six-Footers to Tennis Heights*

Atlanta gave Bobby Jones to the game of golf, and now as that star begins to wane, Atlanta presents another climbing young player to sport fame in the scrappy little person of "Bitsy" Bryan Grant. Young Grant first took the national spotlight when he met the defending champion, Ellsworth Vines, in the last national championships.

Vines had returned from a disastrous performance in the Davis Cup matches; he was primed for a return to his old game in the nationals. Grant stopped that comeback in short order. In so doing, he demonstrated that he had mastered a control which made up for his short legs. He had served notice on the six-footers.

As a reward for his victory over Vines, Grant climaxed his climb from tenth in 1930 to seventh in the national rankings that were announced last winter. He earned his right to his higher ranking when he defeated Francis X. Shields, No. 1 ranking player, in the January play in Miami. Thoroughly at home on the clay courts at Miami, Grant again displayed his secret: A careful control that forced long rallies and an eventual error for Shields. Grant won in four sets and another giant's scalp hung in his belt.



Bryan Grant

America loves a "good little man" in sports. In his rôle as the little man in the "battle between the good little man and the good big man," a struggle old and popular as the eternal triangle, young Grant rapidly gained a following. Mere youth is not enough to lend color to a tennis campaign—the average age of the twenty-nine ranking American players is only twenty-four and a third years. Then too, young Frank Parker had about cornered all the color that was the due of youth in tennis. It was definitely Grant's stature, coupled with his peculiar knack of knocking over the tennis giants, that turned the tide of popular favor in his direction.

Then in the final rounds of the singles in the fourteenth annual Mason-Dixon tournament at White Sulphur Springs last month, the tiny little scrapper scalped one giant and shaved another in two days' time. In the semi-final match, he defeated the foot-taller Lester Stoefen who had been placed so prominently in the Davis Cup picture for 1934.

In the finals, Grant lost to Shields, but an analysis of his loss pays tribute to his game. "Bitsy" won the first two sets and a total of twenty-five games to Shields's twenty-three, and scored 157 points to the winner's 152.

Fred Hawthorne described that battle in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"His play was so close to flawless that the gallery and Shields himself, always a gallant opponent, were moved to praise. Only five errors were marked up against Grant in the first two sets."

His famous control broke with his temper in the last two sets that gave the match to Shields. But as soon as that control gains a bit more seasoning, all the Carnera's of the tennis courts may well look to their laurels.

## More Missionaries of Sport

The Cambridge rugger XV did a very efficient job of demonstrating rugby art to the new converts of the game on the field and in the stands during the recent four-game playing tour of the East. The same boat which brought the Cambridge rugby team over to America also brought another group of British sports missionaries—an all-star women's lacrosse team.

These English missionary maids have been playing exhibition games at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. They wind up their work this Saturday in the national championships at Greenwich, Connecticut. In this Saturday's matches, the British girls will play their first game as a team in America.

In the previous games played on their tour, half of the English girls would team up with American girls to meet another team of similar make-up in a strictly missionary match. The game they demonstrated was a much milder form of the men's game, but their play gave evidence of the perfection that has come during the game's twenty-two years of development in England.

In spite of the fact that lacrosse originated on this side of the Atlantic, English women have played it just twenty years longer than the Americans—a fact evident to anyone who witnessed their play.

### Sports Calendar

**Horse Racing**

May 23—Washington Park Opening, Chicago.

**Hunt Race Meetings**

May 19 and 23—United Hunts Racing Association, Roslyn, Long Island, New York.

**Motor Boating**

May 20—Trenton-Philadelphia Outboard Race, Delaware River.

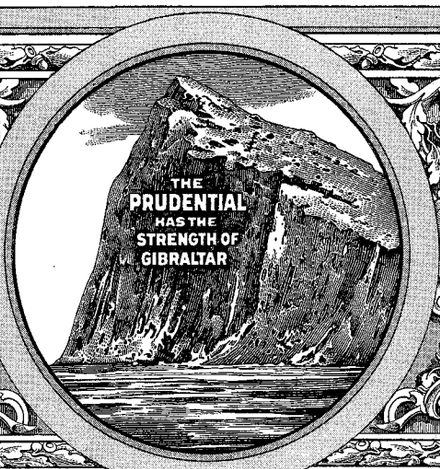
**Rowing**

May 26—American Henley Regatta, Philadelphia.

**Foreign Events**

May 21-25—British Amateur Golf Championship, Prestwick, Scotland.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED




# Can you lay aside ten dollars a month?

Are you saving this much, or could you if it had to be done?

Do you know where to place it to best advantage?

You may want it to secure your financial independence in future years.

Or for those who now share your income, if death should remove that support.

Have you ever asked what we can offer for your ten dollars (or some other figure)?

Get our quotations on a selection of plans. Pick the one you like best.

Start now on a definite program. It will surely help you in many ways, and—

You know that you are safe with The Prudential.

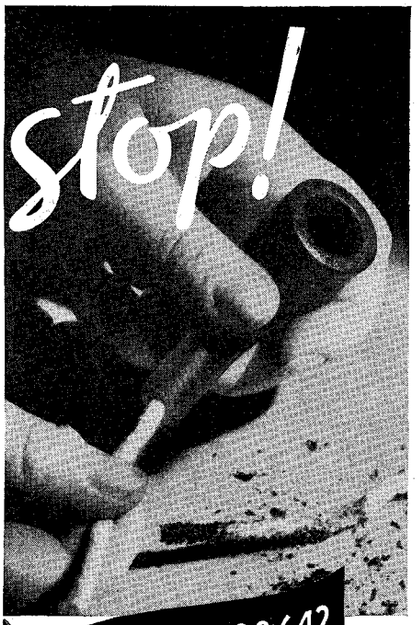
*CONSULT ANY LOCAL AGENT OR OFFICE OR SEND PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES TO OUR HOME OFFICE*

## THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD
*President*

Home Office:
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED




U.S. PATENT-1,888,642
Ends this daily pipe cleaning nuisance!

No more daily nuisance with messy pipe cleaners. A jiffy shake of the bit does the trick! So easy! So clean!

Ingenious ventilator draws cool air from the outside and mixes it with the smoke.

A positive check against "juice," built inside the pipe . . . out of sight!

Stop daily fussing with pipe cleaners. The new W.D.C. Pipe . . . SNAP-KLEEN . . . is an achievement in pipe cleanliness; in smoking pleasure. Gravity condensation principle collects all impurities in a moisture trap. A quick shake and it's clean!

What's more, SNAP-KLEEN is *air-cooled!* And *juiceless* too . . . proven so by U. S. Testing Laboratories.

It took over $1,000,000 to produce a pipe totally free from those three discomforts . . . "messy cleaning," "heat" and "juice". That's why SNAP-KLEEN is known as the *Million Dollar Pipe;* the crowning development of Demuth's 72 years of pipe making. Get a SNAP-KLEEN. Reap all the joys of pipe smoking without any of its bugaboos.

**WM. DEMUTH & CO.**
**230 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK**

**THE MILLION DOLLAR PIPE**

**AIR COOLED**
**Snap KLEEN**

● *Because SNAP-KLEEN is new, not all stores are supplied yet. If your dealer can't supply you, order by mail. Use the coupon.*

**$2.50**

Wm. Demuth & Co., 230 Fifth Ave., N.Y.
Send me the new WDC air-cooled *Snap*-Kleen Pipe. I'll deposit with postman $2.50 plus charges when it arrives. If not satisfactory, my money will be refunded in full.
☐ Straight stem ☐ Large ☐ Dark Briar
☐ Curved stem ☐ Medium ☐ Medium Briar
☐ Semi-curved ☐ Small ☐ Light Briar

*Name* _____
*Address* _____
*City* _____ *State* _____ 35

**JOBBERS and DEALERS:**
***SNAP*-KLEEN**, because of its superiority, is destined to be America's favorite quality pipe. *Wire or write for full details.*


## When Divots Fly in Scotland as Walker Cup Teams Meet

*(Continued from page 30)*

Not content to rest on that evidence, Goodman amazed the professionals by showing them the way to go home at North Shore. This clinched matters. You could hardly leave the U. S. Open Champion off the Walker Cup Team.

St. Andrews will turn out en masse to see the boy who trimmed the British open pace-setters at Chicago. Every butcher, baker and candlestick maker in that cockpit of golf knows a sclaff from a divot and eagerly awaits the chance to compare Goodman with Bobby Jones. From a style standpoint there is no comparison. Johnny addresses the ball in a strained, stiff-legged posture, his back as rigid as a poker. There's no "give" to his knees, but he parks that ball up near the pin.

Slim, supple George Dunlap of the finely-chiseled head and the quick bird-like motions will interest the slow, stolid Scotsmen. A slashing hitter despite his slight physique, Dunlap seems to hurl his whole body at the ball. Prodigal of energy, he goes all out on every shot, making the clubhead fairly whistle as his small, delicately-fashioned hands come through. Big hands are supposed to be the open sesame to golf success, yet the flaxen-haired ex-Princeton captain has managed to do very nicely without ham-like mitts.

Nerve in the pinches is Dunlap's competitive forte. Did you see him sink that twenty-foot putt to qualify at Kenwood in the play-off for last place? Under pressure he pulls himself up by his boot-straps via a pin-searching approach. Twenty-three winters of practise on Pinehurst's sand greens have sharpened his judgment of distance and given him a sensitive touch on chip shots.

## Rugby Budget Balanced

As rugger settles down to a routine growth after the stimulus of the Cambridge visit, the backers of the venture can point to the results with a great deal of satisfaction. In the first place, with the aid of THE LITERARY DIGEST's guaranty of the American half of the expenses the tour was a financial success.

As to the game's converts among the spectators: THE LITERARY DIGEST placed a ballot in the program sold at the game in order to poll the opinion of the spectators. Only thirty-six programs, or opinions, survived the cloud-burst to be recorded here. The score in favor of rugger is impressive.

Would you rather watch rugby than football? Score: Twenty-eight to six.

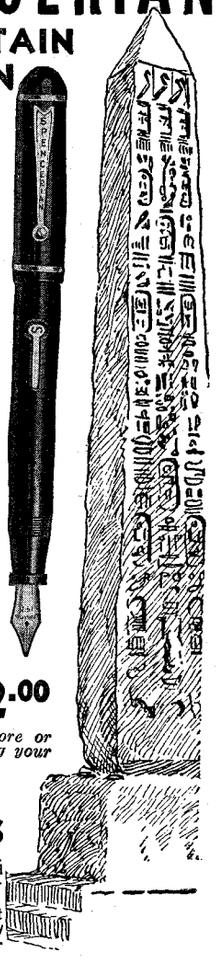
Would you rather watch rugby than baseball? Score: Thirty-four to two.

Do you think rugby should be adopted as an official spring sport at colleges? Score: Thirty-six to zero!

THE LITERARY DIGEST Rugby Fund adds the names of Maj. Howard C. Davidson, W. S. Delaney, T. Gray, and Wyatt Ingram to the list of sportsmen who have contributed to the growth of the game in America. The Rugby Fund totals $270.50.


*An Education in Writing*
. . . to use a

**SPENCERIAN**
**FOUNTAIN PEN**



**No. 5—EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHS . . .**
*. . . the first use of symbols to represent sounds — a great improvement over earlier forms of writing which depicted objects, then abstract ideas.*

*Illustrated is Cleopatra's Needle, a famous Egyptian obelisk, which now stands in Central Park, New York. It is covered with hieroglyphs.*

**MODERN men and women put their thoughts on paper with a Spencerian Fountain Pen — the smoothest, easiest writing tool yet devised. Compare it with any $5 pen. Solid gold nib . . . iridium point . . . generous capacity . . . dependable filling device. . . . And it costs you only $2.00**

*At your stationery store or order direct mentioning your dealer's name.*

**TESTED STEEL PENS**
For school and home use. Fine, medium, stub and dome points. Every pen individually tested.
Send 10c. for "Letters That Must Be Penned," by Emily Post, the well known authority on social etiquette

**SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY**
**349 BROADWAY NEW YORK**

**LAUNCHED at OUR RISK**
(EAST OF DENVER)
***SEA EAGLE FLYER***

*Low Prices*
Powered up to 55 H. P.
Or Will Furnish Complete Hull for $295
You Can Install Your Own Motor up to 75 H. P.

That is a fact! Our factory boat mechanics will deliver, launch and demonstrate your Sea Eagle Flyer for you right on your lake or river, relieving you of all delivery and launching worries. You get personal operating instructions. Galvanized Armco Iron hull. Air chambers like a lifeboat.

WRITE TODAY for Descriptive Folder and Delivery Plan

**MULLINS** MANUFACTURING CORPORATION BOAT DIVISION
109 Mill Street Salem, Ohio

**DO YOU** WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then become a foot correctionist, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. Established 1894. *Address.*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

**"Klutch" holds**
**FALSE TEETH**
**Tight—all day**

KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion, holds the plate so snug it can't rock, drop, chafe or be played with. ***You can eat and talk as well as you did with your own teeth.*** Why endure loose plates? Klutch ends the trouble. 25c and 50c at druggists'. If your druggist hasn't it, have him order it for you. If he does not, ***don't waste*** money on substitutes but write us for a box. Use 30 days. Pay us when satisfied.
**HART & CO., Box 2217-E, ELMIRA, N. Y.**


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Phosphorus in the Sun

That almost magical instrument, the spectrograph, has now scored another triumph: the discovery of phosphorus in the sun. This brings the total number of known elements in the sun to about sixty. All are elements with which chemists are familiar on earth, and hence give added proof to the now general belief that the fundamental materials of the universe are the same throughout.

The new discovery was made by Dr. Charlotte E. Moore, research assistant at the Princeton University Observatory, Princeton, New Jersey. She was aided by Harold D. Babcock, of Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California, and Dr. C. C. Kiess, of the United States Bureau of Standards.

The spectrograph reveals the chemical composition of stars and the sun, just as it does of minute quantities of chemicals on earth, through the characteristic patterns of light and dark lines into which it forms light from these elements when they are heated. Tho phosphorus is easily detected on earth, its characteristic lines appear in two sections, one set in the ultra-violet end of the spectrum, the other in the infra-red. This makes it extremely difficult to detect it in the stars or the sun, because the earth's atmosphere absorbs most of the ultra-violet light before it can reach the instrument. On the other hand, infra-red photography has only recently been developed to a point where it may be used effectively in subjecting the sun to chemical analysis.

It was in the infra-red end of the spectrum that Miss Moore found the characteristic lines of phosphorus, and which permitted her to announce "with considerable assurance," that this element is present there.

## Roosevelt, No. 1 Film Fan

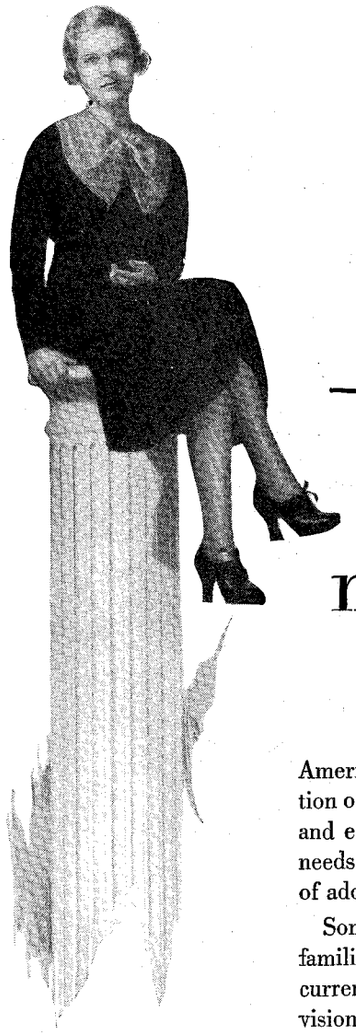
President Roosevelt and his family probably are the nation's premier motion-picture fans, according to a report published in the theatrical weekly *Variety*. According to *Variety*, the President has witnessed approximately 1,327 reels of film since he took office. This is nearly 202 reels more than the type rated in motion-picture trade circles as "rabid fan witnesses" would see in the course of eleven months.

It also is, according to *Variety*, four times as many pictures as were witnessed by President Hoover and almost five times as many as President Coolidge viewed when in office. Casual analysis indicates that he saw most pictures when confronted by the gravest problems.

Two features were reordered by the President for a second showing—"Gabriel Over the White House" and "President," the newsreel compilation dealing with his own career.

The feature pictures which he has seen include performances by everyone from George Arliss to Mae West.

President Roosevelt makes a point of seeing a great many pictures on the theory that they mirror American life and are a true cross-section of the people's modes, manners, and general standards.

—but she can't live on a mere pedestal

American men have long enjoyed the reputation of being devoted husbands. But any wife, and especially a mother of growing children, needs more substantial support than a pedestal of adoration.

Some men lavish everything upon their families by living right up to the limit of current income, making relatively little provision for the future.

A more practical devotion combines the right amount of spending in the present with security for the future.

The Equitable offers an ideal plan under which both objectives can be accomplished — and for comparatively small outlay.

Write for information about this easy way to make sure that *your* wife will not have to battle the world single-handed.

***Let an Equitable agent apply the Case Method to your financial problem***

Equitable agents are professionally trained to work out life insurance and annuity plans to fit the specific needs of the individual. That is what is meant by the Equitable Case Method.

Without obligation on your part, an Equitable agent will gladly study your insurance needs and recommend a definite plan.

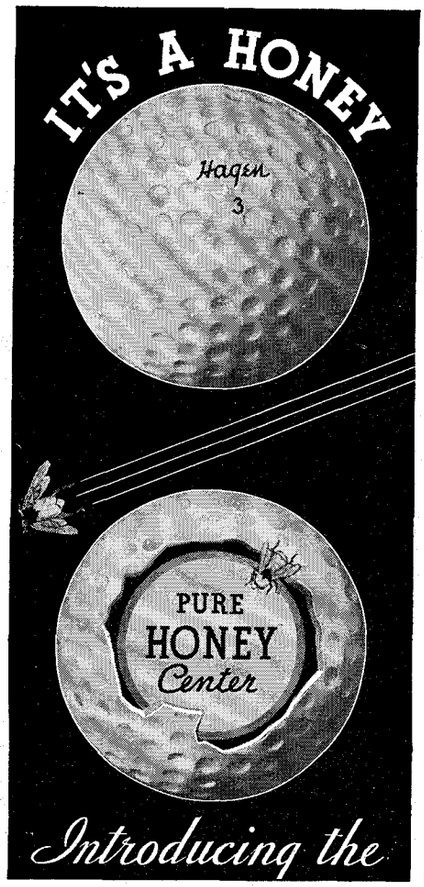
THE EQUITABLE
FAIR — JUST
LIFE ASSURANCE
SECURITY — PEACE OF MIND
SOCIETY
MUTUAL — COOPERATIVE
OF THE U.S.
NATION-WIDE SERVICE

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States 57D
Thomas I. Parkinson, *President.* 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
I am interested in providing an income for my family. Kindly mail explanatory booklet.

NAME .....

ADDRESS ..... AGE .....


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED




HAGEN
HONEY CENTER
GOLF BALL

Here is a discovery in golf ball construction that will amaze the entire golfing world. The answer is a center material made entirely of pure natural honey.

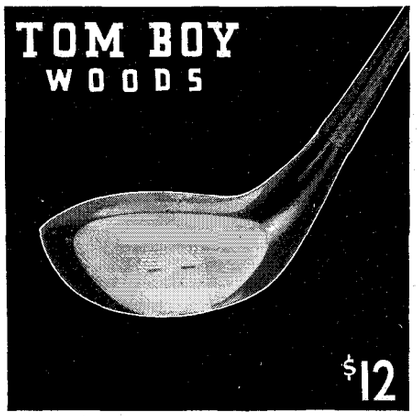
Honey is the only substance known to science that has sufficient natural weight (needs no foreign weighting element which gets out of balance)—will last indefinitely—has undreamed of elasticity and resilience—is not affected by climatic changes—and does not evaporate.

You've never played such a remarkable ball. Its balance and remarkable liveliness stays put permanently.

Play one of these new Hagen Honey Centers and you too will say—"What could be sweeter!" Try a long shot or a tough putt. Mark the exceptional resiliency and added liveliness!

Here is a truly true ball of astonishing accuracy that will add unbounded pleasure to your game and cut your score to new lows. *"It's a Honey!"* 75c each. Other Hagen balls 75c, 50c, and 35c each.

THE L. A. YOUNG GOLF COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.




# Youngest University's Remarkable History

## *Born of World Conflict, the Hebrew University in Palestine Has Already Achieved Distinction in Educational Fields*

The world's youngest university, which has sprung up in the hallowed soil where Judaism and Christianity have their roots, has endured earthquake, riot and the depression to achieve a distinction that is all the more a distinction because it is only the beginning of fulfilment.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes

By one of those strange ironies of history which have turned adversity to advantage and raised seers among the depressed, the Hebrew University in Palestine was born of world conflict and its teaching staff is made up largely of Jewish professors driven out of Germany by oppressive rule. Its chancellor is the former rabbi of the wealthiest synagog in New York, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, who was installed nine years ago, when the Earl of Balfour formally opened the new seat of learning in fulfilment of the promise made to Jews during the World War.

It was out of the Balfour Declaration that the ancient homeland of the Jewish race was reborn, and it was out of the withdrawal of German hospitality to Jews that the infant institution received the blood transfusion which has given it such lusty growth. Its formal dedication in 1925 was attended by representatives of virtually every civilized Government in the world, as well as by representatives of more than sixty institutions of learning, who gave the newly-born their blessing.

Doctor Magnes, who arrived here on Monday, the last day of April—it is his first return trip since his departure nine years ago—came to tell American friends and donors what his university has contributed to scientific and academic advancement and to lay before American members of the Board of Governors the plans for the future.

The Hebrew University has the first radium institute in the Near East. It has a school of subtropical medicine, and last year the university parasitologist, Dr. Saul Adler, received the Chalmers Medal, the highest award made by the Royal Society in England, for his research in the tropical disease, kala-azar, or sand-fly fever, and theileriasis, or East Coast cattle fever.

The experimental work of the university's malaria research laboratory has been recognized in many countries.

# Trouble Down at the Docks Portrayed by Theater Union

*(Continued from page 23)*

is classed as a "trouble-maker." This estimate is not revised when it becomes known to police and his employers, the Oceanic Stevedore Company, that he is working to organize the dock laborers.

Eventually he is "framed" for the attack, escapes, is hounded down, and, in a final scene, studded with live drama and tragedy, he and his fellows barricade an alley and fight it out with a white lynch mob. Lonnie is shot dead, just as union workers—arriving on the scene much in the manner the United States Marines used to dash in in 1890 drama—rush up and help the embattled Negroes rout the mob.

No less turbulent than the play was the audience in which radicals and Negroes sat with capitalists. The radicals applauded and cheered all of the frankly pro-labor utterances, the Negroes cheered and cried out at all the scenes in which Lonnie defied white supremacy. A few timid capitalists cheered with both sides and wondered how things were uptown.

You could comb the show-shops of Broadway for nights on end and still not find natural, direct acting to compare with that of the Negroes in the cast. They make you believe, they make you forget Manhattan, Fourteenth Street, the subways just outside the door, and, for long periods at a time, you are standing on the docks of New Orleans, an appalled spectator of the grisly doings.

The play is a triumph for Jack Carter, who plays Lonnie Thompson manfully, uprightly and with great resource combined with a natural simplicity which makes for credibility. Scarcely less an exciting feat of performance is Rex Ingram's as Blacksnake, another bulky and discontented Negro. There are crowd scenes reminiscent of the Catfish Row scenes in the unforgettable "Porgy," and shrewd, atmospheric settings by S. Syrjala. The whole makes for an astonishing and powerful production.

The speech which was most incendiary, most arousing to Reds, Whites and Blacks, together, was this from Lonnie, haranguing the cowering Negroes as the mob approached:

"The lowest animal in the field will fight fo' its home. And all you can think of doing is running away. Supposin' you do run away? What you gwine to do? Whah you gwine to? Baton Rouge? Mississippi? Is it gwine to be any different dar? Dey gwine to treat you better dar? You gwine find jobs? You gwine get yo'self a home? Nassuh! You got black skin. You can't run away from dat. Make no difference whar you are, dey hound you just de same. . . . Every time de white boss crack de whip, you turn and run. You let him beat you, you let him hound you, you let him work you to death. When you gwine to put a stop to it, black man? When you gwine say: 'You can't do dat. I'm a man. I got de rights of a man.' . . ."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Improving Method of Dealing With Abnormal Adolescents

After George Rogalski, thirteen-year-old schoolboy, confessed to the abduction which resulted in the death of a two-year-old baby girl, Supt. William J. Bogan ordered a psychological examination of all the children in the Chicago public schools. Nine prominent psychiatrists will undertake the task, and, thereafter, make recommendations for improving the method of dealing with subnormal and abnormal children.

**Periodic examination of school children is one of the demands of penologists**

It is a late step in the right direction, tho there is some question whether too much is not being attempted in an hour of indignation which will soon be forgotten. A slower process of observation and report of suspects might accomplish more. Probably no school is free of children showing degenerate traits.

In recent months New York has had two parallels to the Chicago case. In one a sixteen-year-old boy stabbed to death a playmate. In the other a twelve-year-old girl killed a playmate by strangling her and crushing her head with rocks. The State is now punishing these unfortunate 'teen-year-old children when it might have saved them and society from the consequences of their irresponsibility. Early observation would have disclosed their degenerate traits, and a responsible State would have sheltered them against the temptations they were unable to resist. Leniency in the beginning merely leads to harshness in the end, which benefits neither the unfortunate nor society.

Penologists have long demanded a system of crime prevention which will include periodic examinations of school children and the proper treatment of abnormal traits disclosed. It is a costly and merciless economy which exposes society to crimes of degeneracy and leaves a helpless subnormal child to its fate.

## Amateurs and Model Theaters

A group of a half-dozen zealous amateurs are attempting to stabilize the model theater craze. Ownership of a model theater, which will rival the large Broadway theaters in ingenuity of lighting and back-stage mechanics, is fascinating to laymen. Among the more famous owners of such theaters are a publisher of newspapers, a magazine editor, a banker, a press agent, a columnist and a critic.


*The beautiful tiled pool that's yours when you sail on the S. S. Manhattan or S. S. Washington*

AMERICA'S
idea of ship luxury
doesn't stop at big staterooms

**to EUROPE**

*New* **S. S. MANHATTAN**
May 23, June 20, July 18, Aug. 15

*New* **S. S. WASHINGTON**
June 6, July 4, Aug. 1, Aug. 29

**S. S. PRES. ROOSEVELT**
May 30, June 27, July 25, Aug. 22

**S. S. PRES. HARDING**
June 13, July 11, Aug. 8, Sept. 5

UTMOST OCEAN SERVICE through your local agent

HOW pleased you'll be when you discover America's idea of travel luxury . . . not only spacious staterooms with every modern comfort, but such huge and sunny decks, beautiful public rooms, air-conditioning in the dining salons, large tiled swimming pool—all the myriad details of ocean hospitality that America has planned for you on her new liners, the *Manhattan* and *Washington.* These are the world's fastest Cabin ships.

The *Washington* and *Manhattan* carry Cabin, Tourist and Third Class—*President Roosevelt* and *President Harding,* Cabin and Third Class. Weekly service to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg. See your local agent. Roosevelt Steamship Co., Inc., General Agents, Number 1 Broadway, New York.

**UNITED STATES LINES**


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NATURE'S THEATRE

UNION PACIFIC

MOTHER NATURE
in collaboration with
UNION PACIFIC
*offers the*
Big Show of the West

1934 EDITION
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
ALL SUMMER

The World's Greatest Show, after a successful run of many seasons, will be repeated by popular request.

**Gorgeous Scenic Effects**

Stage settings and "properties" of unparalleled beauty . . . mighty mountains, vast canyons, great silent forests, sunny beaches, towering waterfalls, geysers, bears, buffalo, deer, wild flowers . . . everything gay and glamorous for the great 1934 performance.

**Popular Favorites**

Union Pacific is proud to present, from Mother Nature's thrilling show, the following favorite numbers featuring an all-star cast:

**Act I —"Glory and Color In Zion-Bryce-Grand Canyon"**
**Act II —"Witchery of Yellowstone"**
**Act III—"Mile-High in Colorado"**
**Act IV—"San Diego to Seattle," or "Romance Beside the Pacific"**
**Act V —"Wild and Woolly" or "Happy Days on a Dude Ranch"**

**New Low Admission Prices**

. . . to all 1934 performances at *real* reductions. Don't miss this GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

W. S. Basinger, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
Union Pacific Railroad, Dept. 67
Omaha, Nebr.

Please send me a program of your Show of Shows. I am interested in Act Number.....

Name.....

Address.....

UNION PACIFIC

Ask for Descriptive Literature of "Tomorrow's Train Today"

## England Looks at a World Vexed by Many Troubles

*(Continued from page 18)*

taristic, nationalist Germany. Recent economic friction between Britain and Japan has tended to strengthen the anti-Japanese parties in Britain, and to chill the sympathies of Japan's former admirers, tho not yet to the extent of turning official, or majority, opinion away from the view that Japan is a bulwark of order in an otherwise largely chaotic Far East, and is, in any case, a Power with which Britain can not afford to quarrel.

Of other countries, apart from the United States, which attracts less general interest than one might expect in view of its present situation, Russia and France are studied most intensively. The latter, tho an old ally with which the British Government and people are not willing to break, is not a Power with which most Englishmen have much sympathy. The English and French people do not really understand, or like, one another and have been associated in world affairs rather from policy, than from affection. The first wave of anti-Nazi feeling in England tended to produce a certain sympathy for France.

Second thoughts on the new Germany have changed this into a feeling of irritation, into a renewed tendency to hold French logic and severity largely responsible for the impasse into which European affairs have drifted. This swing away from France, which has been very marked between autumn and spring, and which has made most Englishmen view France's recent difficulties with more cynicism than sympathy, of course has been accentuated greatly by French commercial policy, most Englishmen feeling themselves unfairly treated in the matter of the French surtaxes and quotas.

### Interest in Russia

Russia continues to attract enormous British interest. Half of Britain is as anti-Russian and anti-Soviet as any group in the world, reads eagerly all criticisms of Soviet conditions and policies, seizes eagerly all excuses, such as that occasioned by the trial of the British engineers last year, for breaking off relations with that "gang of atheists and robbers," and impatiently awaits the collapse of Communism, which it believes to be sooner or later inevitable.

Another group, especially of the middle and lower classes, is full of admiration for the country without unemployment, the one country which has improved conditions and increased production even during the depression. A great intermediate group, tho anti-Communist, and, even, on occasion, anti-Russian, is not inclined to let politics interfere with business and is eager for Russian trade, which is important to Britain. It watches the Soviets with interest, tho also with skepticism, doubting whether the experiment can succeed, certain that it would not stand transplantation to Britain, but reconciled to the attempt being made, and hoping that even capitalist States may learn something from it.

The United States, perhaps because it

U.S.S.R.

A NEW VACATION LAND

VACATIONERS abroad are looking to the Soviet Union to supply the thrills of travel lacking in the beaten-track countries. The inducement to visit the U.S.S.R. is enhanced by the fact that travel dollars have undergone no deflation there. Intourist rates existing before the dollar went off gold have been retained *in dollars* for 1934. All-inclusive travel service is offered at $15 per day First Class; $8 per day Tourist Class and $5 per day Special Class. These include: Soviet visas, meals, hotels, guide—interpreters, sightseeing, boat, train and motor transportation on tour in the U.S.S.R. Over a hundred special groups are planned if you want to join . . . or go it alone. All travel agents have rates, schedules and itineraries.

*Write for Booklet LD-5 . . . a swing around a sixth of the globe.*

INTOURIST INC.

U. S. Representative of the Travel Company of the U.S.S.R., 545 Fifth Avenue, New York. Offices in Chicago and Boston. Or See Your Own Travel Agent.

The GATEWAY to HEALTH HOSPITALITY and RECREATION

**Basking in the sunshine upon the open decks is ideal**

**Spacious lounges with unobstructed view of boardwalk and sea. American & European Plans.**

Hotel Dennis ATLANTIC CITY
Walter J. Buzby, President On the Boardwalk

Tired..Nervous Wife Wins Back Pep!

HER raw nerves were soothed. She banished that "dead tired" feeling. Won new youthful color—restful nights, active days—all because she rid her system of bowel-clogging wastes that were sapping her vitality. **NR** Tablets (**Nature's Remedy**)—the mild, safe, all-vegetable laxative—worked the transformation. Try it for constipation, biliousness, headaches, dizzy spells, colds. See how refreshed you feel. At all druggists'—25c.

**FREE!** New gold & blue 1934 Calendar-Thermometer — samples **NR** and Tums. Send name, address, stamp to A. H. LEWIS CO. Desk T F-85 St. Louis, Missouri

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

has been the object of Britain's, as of Europe's, envy and even jealousy, during its period of prosperity, and has seemed, because it was satisfied and rich, to be dull, has been, by comparison with Germany and Russia, almost overlooked during this intensely interesting period of its depression. Englishmen never have understood the American system and they therefore are ill-equipped to understand Mr. Roosevelt's attempted reforms. They also never have realized the gravity of the depression, or the extent of last year's emergency, and so have not seen the necessity for much of the emergency policy of the Administration.

There was a time during last year's upward swing when many English people, and the bulk of those on the political Left, were inclined to hail Mr. Roosevelt as a potential world savior, whose measures Britain should copy. That mood, which never was indorsed by Right-Wing opinion, or by the country as a whole, has gone since the American recovery setback last summer, except as a stick with which to beat the Government, the orthodoxy of which is compared unfavorably by the British Opposition with Mr. Roosevelt's energy and originality in method and approach.

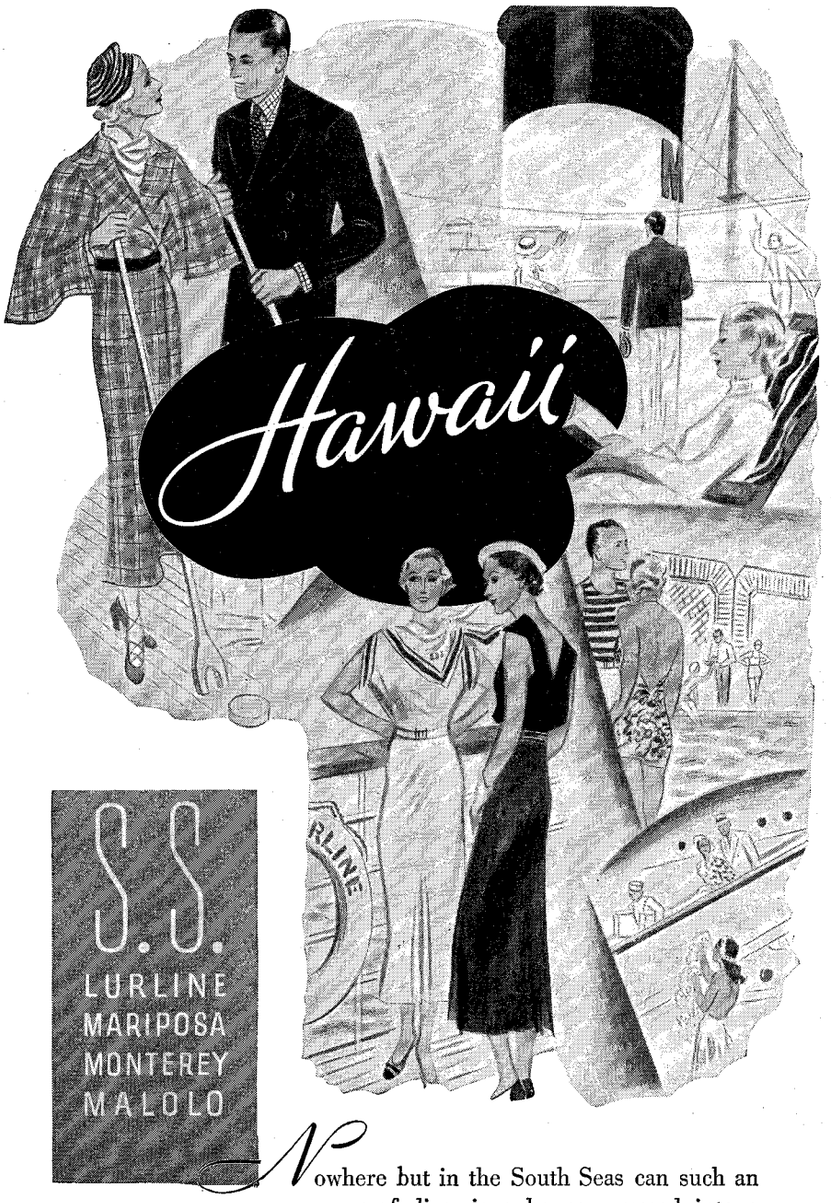
© Sovfoto

**The industrialized Soviet splits British public opinion**

Most Englishmen to-day are skeptical of much of the New Deal, verging from actual opposition, similar to that of the American extreme conservative, to a friendly, but not-too-hopeful, interest. Like Continental Europeans, most of them were bitterly critical of America's going off the gold standard.

They therefore are a little prejudiced against the New Deal, which, to them, has seemed an Old Deal—accentuated American economic nationalism. Most of them also are unaware that President Roosevelt is as keen on reform as he is for recovery, and, therefore, fail to understand those measures of the Administration, such as the Securities Act and Stock Exchange Regulation bill, and much of NRA, which, for the sake of reform, seem to retard recovery. Some of them sympathize with the lavish monetary policy of the Administration, but most of them are much more impressed with its dangers, and are as skeptical as American conservatives of what they would call the theory of "spending your way back to prosperity." Few really understand whither Mr. Roosevelt is going, or hoping to lead the United States.

Few, certainly, would wish to follow any of the many dramatic leads which are being given to different peoples in the muddled world in the Year of Grace, 1934. They prefer to "wait and see."


Nowhere but in the South Seas can such an array of diversions be compressed into a single summer vacation. Playing, resting, romancing on a Matson-Oceanic ship of sport-and-splendor. Wringing the last drop of pleasure from sun-flooded, sea-crisp days and moon-silvered nights on an opal ocean. Then *more days and nights*, as active or as lazy as you please, in *play-and-languor-loving Hawaii.* Only five days from California to its eternal May-time loveliness, forever cooled by fragrant trade breezes. At a low cost that urges *"set sail."*

SOUTH SEAS · NEW ZEALAND
AUSTRALIA · *via Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji*

About the storied lands of the Southern Cross the "Mariposa" and "Monterey" weave a charmed course. Commanding their superb luxury to speed you to New Zealand in 15 days! 3 days more to Australia! Topping the measure with all-expense (ship and shore) tours *at startlingly low fares.*

'ROUND THE WORLD *via* AUSTRALIA. New route! New ships! Low rates! . . . Varied, fascinating itineraries!

*A free illustrated booklet — at any travel agency, or*

Matson Line • Oceanic Line

*New York: 535 Fifth Avenue · Chicago: 230 N. Michigan Avenue · San Francisco: 215 Market Street*
*Los Angeles: 730 S. Broadway · Seattle: 814 Second Avenue · Portland: 327 S. W. Pine Street*


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# SCOTLAND & IRELAND

*an ever-changing pageant*

For a gayer, brighter and more enjoyable holiday this year visit Scotland, the land of pageantry — glorious abbeys and castles such as Edinburgh, Melrose and Dryburgh...golf — Gleneagles and St. Andrews...historical shrines —of Burns and Scott...and medieval villages ...the Trossachs and the famous lochs. ✲ The world famous trains, the "Flying Scotsman" and the "Royal Scot" take you direct between London and Scotland—in unimagined comfort. Go one way and return the other. ✲ Luxurious modern steamers take you swiftly and comfortably across the Irish Channel—via Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham and Stranraer—to the incomparable scenery of Erins Isle and lovely Killarney. ✲ Many all-expense trips to choose from, including steamship, rail, hotel accommodations, meals and sightseeing — *everything.* Here's a sample:

**35-DAY TOUR—ALL EXPENSES—$500**
New York, Southampton, London, Shakespeare Land, Mt. Snowdon, Windermere, English Lakes, Edinburgh, Scott country, Trossachs, Burns country, Kyles of Bute, Iona & Staffa, Belfast, Giant's Causeway, Dublin, Killarney, Cork, Blarney Castle, Cobh, New York.

For free illustrated literature, with maps and full details write Department 11

T. R. DESTER, *General Traffic Manager*
ASSOCIATED BRITISH RAILWAYS *Inc.*
551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

FLYING SCOTSMAN ROYAL SCOT GOLDEN ARROW
ASSOCIATED BRITISH RAILWAYS *Inc.*

# Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

**The Romance of Labrador.** By Sir Wilfred Grenfell. New York: The Macmillan Company; $4.

Grenfell of Labrador, like Lawrence of Arabia—man and country are inseparable in the public mind. For nearly forty years this explorer and physician has made Labrador's problems his and the world's. In addition to being an explorer and physician, he is a talented writer who still knows his Bible. Never has he appeared to better advantage than in this latest book in which he traces the country through its history and gives a graphic account of its animal life. In conclusion, he paints a glowing picture of Labrador's possibilities under the right development.

This last section is the one which will appeal most to a forward-looking world. Many will be surprized to learn that Labrador is not a country of the far north. "None of it is north of Scotland. Three of our hospitals to-day lie south of the latitude of London." Modern facilities of communication also have ended its long isolation.

In a land where men have been the bread-winners, the question at length has been asked, What can the women earn? "The finest hooked mats in the world, fine pattern-weaving, beautiful embroidery, ivory carvings, topical toys, excellent basket-work, literally cropped up upon our coast," he wrote.

Labrador has its riches if only they could be bartered easily. "I have seen a fisherman—during wartime—catch enough herring before breakfast to pay for ten barrels of flour, and enough salmon in the course of a day to pay for the flour for a reasonable family for six weeks. . . . I have known fifty ducks killed by one loading of buckshot in a crack in the sea ice in the spring." In the view of experts, the world's timber supply of the future will be derived largely from Labrador. But, says the author, Labrador will not come into its own until it is admitted that the world is a village, and that when one suffers, all suffer. "Only then can mass production be any real remedy for poverty."

At the moment, Labrador's main potentiality is tourist traffic. That land indeed is worth seeing in which—at least among the Eskimos—a case of nervous prostration is unknown. This can hardly be due to the fact that bathing is not the order of the day!

* * * *

**James Silk Buckingham, 1786-1855.** By Ralph E. Turner. New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill; $5.

From out of the past the author, a professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh, has resurrected a figure unknown to most readers to-day and has shown him to be one of the most active and picturesque of adventurers and reformers.

Born in Cornwall, at the age of ten Buckingham was a sailor boy on a mail packet bound for Lisbon. His ship, the next year, was captured by a French privateer and the crew imprisoned in an old Spanish barracks. At sixteen he was in the Royal Navy, from which he deserted. He married at twenty and lost the family estate through smuggling. He was a merchant captain; he wandered about Egypt and projected a scheme for opening the Red Sea route to India. In this latter country, from which he was expelled twice because of his advanced ideas, he founded *The Calcutta Journal* and agitated for a free press and against the autocracy of the East India Company. He also was a strong advocate of colonial self-government. He worked for the abolition of slavery and refused the command of a slave ship. Free trade, extension of suffrage, public education, maritime reform, world peace, public museums and libraries and model towns are other causes in which he was the leading spirit. A "swashbuckling Puritan," the author calls him, but that hardly denotes the degree of his full-bloodedness.

In London, Buckingham founded *The Athenaeum.* He was elected for Sheffield to the First Reformed Parliament in 1832—a period of upheaval in which he was spokesman for the Anti-Corn Law League.

To the United States, which Buckingham visited in 1837, he brought a varied message. In New York and Boston he spoke in favor of world peace and "a congress of nations," but his main interest was temperance.

## Worth Reading

**Memories of My Childhood.** By Selma Lagerlöf (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). A rich retrospect by this widely-known Swedish writer.

**Heroic Lives.** By Rafael Sabatini (Boston: Houghton Mifflin; $3). Richard the Lion-Hearted; Saint Francis of Assisi; Joan of Arc; Sir Walter Raleigh; Lord Nelson; Florence Nightingale—these are the subjects of six vivid biographies.

**Queen Victoria and Her Ministers.** By Sir John A. R. Marriott (New York: Dutton; $3.50). Disraeli, Gladstone, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and Lords Palmerston, Derby, Rosebery, Salisbury, Aberdeen and Melbourne—what an array of masculinity for one woman to cope with!

**Two Loves I Have.** By Clara Longworth de Chambrun (Philadelphia: Lippincott; $2.50). In this novel the Dark Lady of Shakespeare's sonnets is identified by the author, sister of the late Nicholas Longworth, as Nan Davenant, wife of an Oxford innkeeper.

**Post-Bag Diversions.** By E. V. Lucas (New York: Harpers; $2.75). Extracts from letters received from persons of note by a delightful English writer.

**The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway to the Sea.** By Tom Ireland (New York: Putnam; $2). The views of an enthusiastic advocate.

**A House on a Street.** By Dale Curran (New York: Covici, Friede; $2). A promising first novel; setting — an apartment house in Greenwich Village.

**Designed for Reading.** (New York: Macmillan; $3). An anthology—selections from *The Saturday Review of Literature.*

**Music on the Air.** By Hazel Gertrude Kinscella (New York: Viking Press; $3.50). A guide to good music for radio listeners.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Current Poetry

*Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable*

Earthly as well as heavenly stars awake when darkness falls, to a vision illumined with an understanding that brings Blake to mind. From *The Forum:*

### EYES ARE LIT UP

By Robert P. Tristram Coffin

Someone whom no man can see
Is lighting candles in the tree.

Star by star, on every bough
There is a taper burning now.

Quietly, the forest through,
Eyes are lit up, two by two.

The silky moles and velvet mice
Have eyes as sharp as cracks in ice.

Dark-lanterns of the owls begin
To burn like emeralds and sin.

The racoon built of hidden wire
Prowls by the glow of his brain-fire.

Herons stand as still as years
And see the fish swim through their tears.

All the creatures of the night
Are busy being their own light.

---

The eternal conflict between spirit and senses evokes the old nostalgia for life. Thus, from *The London Mercury:*

### SONG BEFORE ENTERING PARADISE

By Winifred Welles

When all we are is cut and set
Two crystals on Death's bracelet;
When all we have lies curved together
On God's long wing, like feather and feather,
It's probable that we'll forget
Climate and cloud and earth and weather.
Before we are dissolved in Light,
Or moulded, motionless, on Flight,
Let us minutely move together,
Piteously promising one another—
Ecstatic midge and passionate mite—
To worship earth and relish weather.

---

Youth is prone to strike a tragic note. From *College Verse* (Berkeley, California):

### BREAD-LINE

By Maxeda Hess

When Hunger stalks the Day-wind
And Night is stark and chill,
Then marrowbones run hollow,
The heart turns numb and still;
Song is an empty comfort,
Laughter an echo-sound;
Conformity's a whiplash
To drive tame beasts around;
Love runs thin and bitter,
Faith is a brittle thing,
For . . . if the stomach's empty,
How can the spirit sing?

---

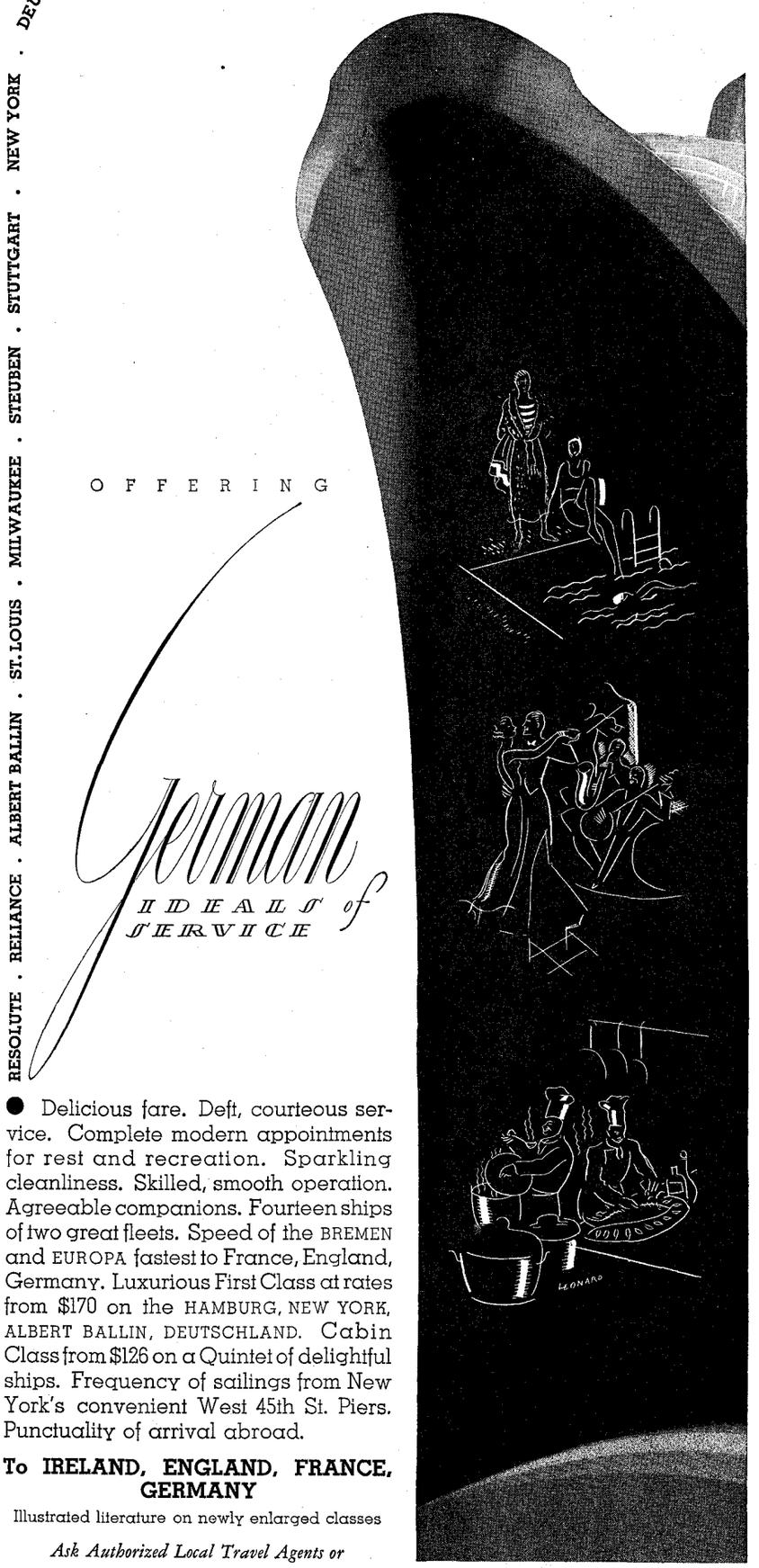
Here, in *Kaleidograph* (Dallas, Texas), is voiced a fine courtesy to trees and a fellow feeling for their will to carry on under all vicissitudes:

### OLD ORCHARD

By Mary Eleanor Roberts

These trees are twisted and their apples tart;
Yet generously, like boughs more richly blessed,
They spread their rough, distorted arms apart
And offer me their best.
With no misgiving, I would follow suit,
And happy in the wisdom of the trees,
Make no excuses for my meager fruit,
And no apologies.


DEUTSCHLAND . BREMEN . EUROPA . COLUMBUS . HAMBURG . BERLIN . RESOLUTE . RELIANCE . ALBERT BALLIN . ST. LOUIS . MILWAUKEE . STEUBEN . STUTTGART . NEW YORK



OFFERING

*German IDEALS of SERVICE*

● Delicious fare. Deft, courteous service. Complete modern appointments for rest and recreation. Sparkling cleanliness. Skilled, smooth operation. Agreeable companions. Fourteen ships of two great fleets. Speed of the BREMEN and EUROPA fastest to France, England, Germany. Luxurious First Class at rates from $170 on the HAMBURG, NEW YORK, ALBERT BALLIN, DEUTSCHLAND. Cabin Class from $126 on a Quintet of delightful ships. Frequency of sailings from New York's convenient West 45th St. Piers. Punctuality of arrival abroad.

**To IRELAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY**

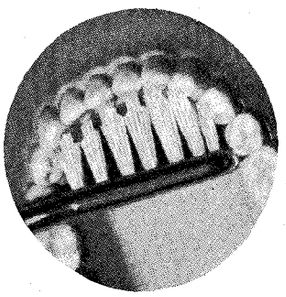
Illustrated literature on newly enlarged classes

*Ask Authorized Local Travel Agents or*

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE**
**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**

OFFICES and AGENCIES in PRINCIPAL CITIES


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



**Tek cleans all your teeth...even behind your front ones where tartar forms and trouble starts because old-fashioned brushes don't fit.**

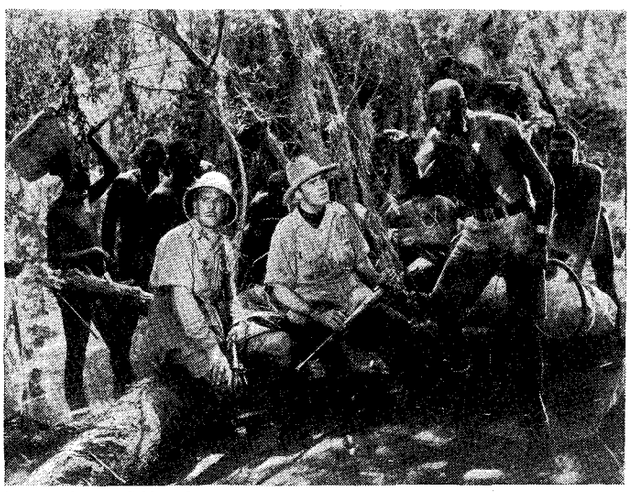
● Tek's Better Bristles, laboratory-selected for purity, resiliency and long life, keep their snap and spring long after ordinary brushes have gone limp and lost their efficiency. Yet Tek costs no more. Sterilized, cellophane-sealed, guaranteed. Tek Jr. for children and smaller mouths.

Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL

Tek
AMERICA'S QUALITY
TOOTH BRUSH

# On the Current Screen

A cynic might say that **Tarzan and His Mate (AAAA*)** is a perfect example of the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse. Certainly the sight of a cinema-producing firm devoting all of its shrewdest skill, its talent for showmanship and its gift for the spectacular on a naïve and child-like melodrama about an ape-man suggests a certain embarrassing preoccupation with the trivial. Nevertheless it is impossible to deny that the production is brilliant, the showmanship superb and the general effectiveness enormously impressive. "Tarzan and His Mate" really is grand fun. Some of its humor is rather obviously unintentional, and there are moments when you may suspect that the adventures are laid on just a trifle thickly, even for this fantastic type of fable, but there is a curious excitement about the film, too. While you are laughing at some of the more earnest dramatic moments in the work, it is likely that you will be excited by the sheer resourcefulness of the thing.



Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

**Paul Cavanagh and Neil Hamilton learn about the hazards that await them on the trail in "Tarzan and His Mate"**

Among other things, the new picture is that rarity, a sequel which is better than its original. The first Tarzan picture, in which Johnny Weissmuller, the swimmer, made his screen début as the young man reared by friendly apes, was amusing and lively, but it possessed little of the brilliance of production which the second of the series possesses. Incidentally, it should be noted that there recently was a Tarzan film and a Tarzan serial, featuring another swimming star, one Buster Crabbe. These were far inferior to the Weissmuller works. All the qualities of visual movement, pictorial imagination and huge-scale staging which the films can demonstrate are to be found in "Tarzan and His Mate." Possibly when you have seen Mr. Weissmuller, after darting from tree to tree, battle a rhinoceros, a crocodile, a tiger and several lions in rather hurried succession, you may suspect that a bit of restraint might be a fine idea, but the chances are that you never will have found yourself bored during the course of events. Even to one who finds Tarzan, with his simple animal nature, a less-than-fascinating romantic hero and suspects that his London-bred sweetheart eventually may get a bit tired of her primitive lover's insistence on tossing her about like an adagio dancer, the new film should be just about the best screen fun of the year. Mr. Weissmuller has both the physique and the less-than-cerebral manner which go well with the rôle, even if there are moments when he does look a slightly-dissipated jungle man. Miss Maureen O'Sullivan, as his long suffering and buffeted sweetheart, is unaffectedly charming. The apes are excellent and so is the property crocodile.

**I'll Tell the World (AA)**—Lee Tracy as a United Press correspondent, in a mythical kingdom, who rescues a princess. The realistic newspaper details hardly make up for the frailties of the story. Mr. Tracy is characteristically effective and Miss Gloria Stuart is a beautiful princess.

* * * *

**A Modern Hero**—A mediocre dramatization of Louis Bromfield's novel, with Richard Barthelmess as the character ironically referred to as the "hero." Miss Jean Muir is helpful as one of the women in his life.

* * * *

**I Like It That Way**—A feeble musical romance about a brisk young man who disapproved of show-girls and then found that his sweetheart was one of them. Miss Gloria Stuart and Roger Pryor have the leading rôles.

* * * *

**Wharf Angel**—A futile attempt to do a sort of "Servant in the House" of the San Francisco water-front. Miss Dorothy Dell, making her début as the heroine, provides the only bright feature of the work.

ARGUS.

## CURRENT FILM RATINGS

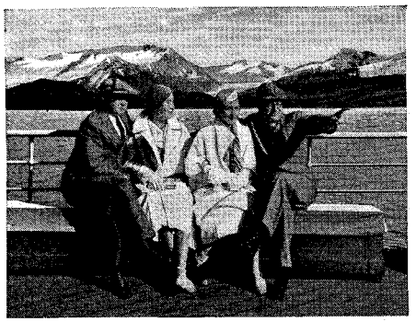
| AAAA | AAA |
|---|---|
| Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *Tarzan and His Mate, *F.P.1, *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, *You're Telling Me. | *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of a Kind, *Wild Cargo, Viva Villa, As the Earth Turns. |

**AAAA**—Outstanding films
**AAA**—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

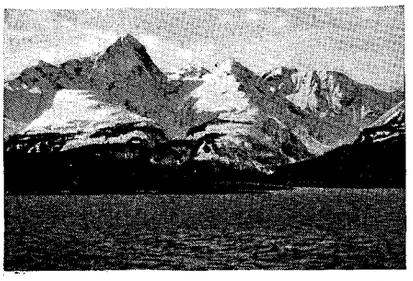
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# ALASKA

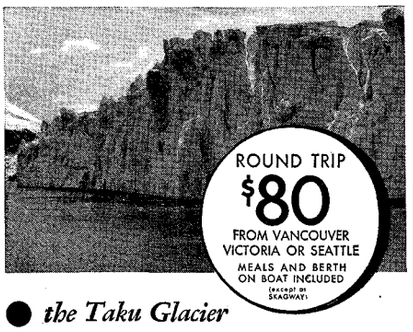
**. . . the wonder cruise**



● *9 days of smooth sailing*



● *past snow-crowned peaks . . . and*




● *the Taku Glacier*

NOT a dull moment — in this 9-day Alaska cruise. You sail serenely over the sheltered Inside Passage. See grotesque totems,—glaciers that sparkle and crackle in the dazzling Arctic sunlight. Call at fascinating Indian villages — at mining towns — at Juneau (don't miss the Mendenhall Glacier) — and at Skagway where the thrilling "Trail of '98" lures you on over the White Pass to Lake Bennett, Atlin and the Klondike. Two sailings weekly from Vancouver. Include the Canadian Rockies in your trip. Write for illustrated booklets.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL**

MONTREAL
360 McGill Street
NEW YORK
673 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA
1422 Chestnut Street
BOSTON
186 Tremont Street
CHICAGO
4 South Michigan Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO
648 Market Street
LOS ANGELES
607 South Grand Ave.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

MONTREAL
Windsor Station
NEW YORK
Madison Ave. at 44th St.
PHILADELPHIA
1500 Locust Street
BOSTON
405 Boylston Street
CHICAGO
71 East Jackson Blvd.
SAN FRANCISCO
152 Geary Street
LOS ANGELES
621 South Grand Ave.

And Offices and Agencies throughout the United States


## Boss Rule: A Challenge to Welfare of American Cities

*(Continued from page 11)*

property-owner in the city, was John Jacob Astor. When Tweed was being pushed back toward the wall by honest men, he called for Astor's help and obtained it. Astor accepted the chairmanship of a committee which certified that Tweed and his Ring were not looting the city treasury. The committee's findings did not save Tweed. The most inexcusable part of the whole rotten mess is this slavish subserviency of the economically independent.

Beginning with Tweed's creature, John T. Hoffman, four members of Tammany Hall have been Governor of New York State. Only one of them fought his organization and set out to serve the State. In his speech in Cooper Union he likened Charles F. Murphy, Boss of the New Tammany, to a little Boss Tweed, started Bart Dunn, one of Murphy's district leaders, on the road to prison and threatened to send Murphy after him. So Tammany, in control of both branches of the Legislature, instituted the impeachment proceedings which resulted in Sulzer's removal from office. His removal was grounded in his failure to report some campaign contributions—acts committed before he took office. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals held that these were not impeachable offenses. Nevertheless, Sulzer was removed. Others who opposed the New Tammany have been relegated to private life in less dramatic fashion. This is not peculiar to New York; it is common wherever the boss system thrives.

### Evils of Boss System

Older than the boss system is the reprehensible injection of racial and religious issues in political canvasses. A boss stops at nothing to achieve his ends. Some bosses have pleaded that these prejudices are present in all cosmopolitan centers and that they are forced to consider them.

Until the second year of prohibition, criminals were used by the bosses for two purposes, as sources of revenue and for strong-arm work at the polls. But with the riches they made in bootlegging and other rackets during the dry era, many of the underworld ceased to be slaves of the boss system and became part of its peerage. The most outstanding example was Scarface Al Capone, who rose from the abysmal depths of degradation to high place in the boss-ridden Republican machine of Chicago. At that time, Sam Insull held a somewhat similar post on the Democratic end.

Three days before Curry was deposed, John T. Dooling, chairman of the Tammany Law Committee, charged that several members of Dutch Schultz's gang, armed with guns, forced unwilling Tammany district captains to sign an anti-Curry petition.

But Billy Solomon and other Tammany district leaders outvoted the side championed by Dooling. And we end by borrowing the language of Boss Tweed to ask those who desire our representative democracy to survive:

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

Jaunt across the Canadian border this year to Ontario and travel by fast train, de luxe steamer, comfortable bus, or motor, along smooth paved King's Highways to the unspoiled lakeland playground of America.

Happy, carefree days 'neath Ontario's friendly summer sun . . . battling bass in sparkling crystal lakes . . . canvas heeling to the breeze . . . speed-boats skimming glassy waters . . . golf . . . tennis . . . dancing . . . every imaginable sport is available in this alluring holiday atmosphere.

The shores of pine-fringed lakes are the delightful settings of modern summer hotels where the vacationist may enjoy rest and relaxation, or fun and frolic, amid most congenial surroundings.

Plan to visit Ontario this year. The cordial greeting of friendly neighbors awaits you. No fees or passports are necessary to enter Ontario. Vacationists' motor cars are admitted free for a period up to 90 days.

This exceedingly attractive, well illustrated and informative book entitled "Ontario," containing information about Ontario's many and diversified holiday attractions, will be forwarded to you promptly upon request. Clip and mail the coupon to-day.

**THE LAKELAND PLAYGROUND OF AMERICA !**

Ontario Tourist & Publicity Bureau "D"
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Can.

Please forward to me, as soon as possible, your illustrated book entitled "Ontario," also motoring maps of Ontario showing main highway connections from U. S. points.

Name .....

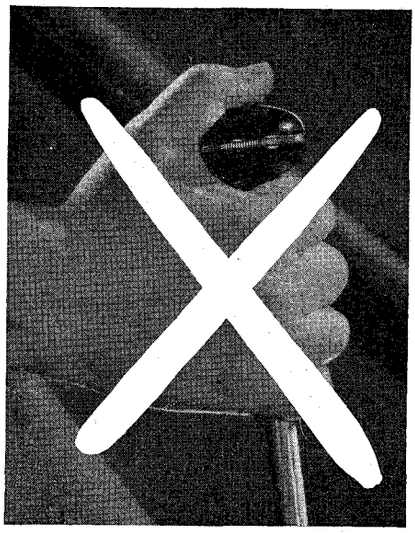
Address .....

.....


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# GEARSHIFTING ABOLISHED

## BY REO—NOT MERELY MADE EASIER



● Many an automobile advertisement these days talks of "easier gearshifting."

This point would hardly be stressed if it were not acknowledged that gearshifting by-hand is at best a bothersome task from which the motorist is entitled to relief.

The *ultimate* in relief, of course, would be to make it unnecessary to shift gears at all—*take the gearshift lever out of the car.*

That is precisely what Reo has done!

Gearshifting-by-hand is not merely made *easier* in the new Reo. It is ABOLISHED!

The REO SELF-SHIFTER—most important engineering advance since the self-starter—does *automatically* what drivers of other cars are still required to do *manually!*

Imagine how much SAFER Reo drivers are, with both hands free for steering—and with no danger of stalling in dangerous places on account of some slight mistake in shifting!

Thousands of owners have declared they could never again be induced to go back to hand-shifting. Nor would you—once you experienced the really astonishing advantages of the REO *SELF*-SHIFTER.

Standard Reo passenger car prices are now as low as $795 at factory, plus tax.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

WRITE today for copy of our interesting booklet. PROOF, containing enthusiastic comments of Reo owners. Also detailed explanation of Self-Shifter operation.

**See and drive the new Reo Flying Cloud for 1934—a brilliant triumph in aerodynamic streamlining and long life construction. Amazingly low prices.**

REO MOTOR CAR CO. LANSING, MICH.


# Insull's Strange Odyssey Nears End

### *Former Public Utilities Archon Returning to America to Face Embezzlement Trial After Fall of His Financial Empire*

On Monday, May 7, the sturdy freighter *Exilona* will steam past Ambrose Light and through The Narrows into New York Harbor and dock at Pier F, Jersey City, opposite the towers of Manhattan Island. There will end one of the strangest Odysseys of modern times, for on that freighter will be Samuel Insull, the seventy-four-year-old former public-utilities magnate, who, a year and a half ago, began his peregrinations over various parts of Europe in a futile effort to escape trial in Chicago for alleged embezzlement.

© Acme

Samuel Insull (center) embarks aboard the liner *Exilona* at Smyrna, on his extradition to the United States. (Right) Burton Y. Berry, Third Secretary of American Embassy, and (left) a Turkish officer

It will have been a long voyage, with numerous stops at Mediterranean ports. It began on Friday, April 13, when Insull was placed aboard the ship by Turkish authorities and placed in custody of Third Secretary Burton Y. Berry, of the United States Embassy in the Turkish Capital.

Reports from the ship have indicated that the trip has been uneventful. Mr. Insull suffered a slight heart attack one evening, but apparently was fully recovered the next day. In the evenings he gathered in Captain Wenzel Habel's cabin with fellow passengers and newspaper men and swapped jokes and stories. He appeared not particularly perturbed about returning to America to stand trial.

### No Corner on Cigars

At one point of the voyage, Insull bought up the ship's remaining stock of cigars, which consisted of four 5-centers, and announced with a smile to his fellow passengers that he had cornered the supply. But the passengers proved to be more wary than purchasers of Insull stocks. They had perceived that Insull was a heavy smoker, and, fearing the ship's supply soon would be exhausted, previously had raided the stock. They enjoyed a laugh at the expense of the former utilities executive.

Insull was tactfully guarded on the ship. If there had been any fellow passengers who had not heard of him, they never would have guessed that he was in the custody of the United States Government. Every comfort was provided and he had the freedom of the ship, but he always was accompanied, or under observation, by a guard.

He told newspaper men on the ship that he did not "run away" when he left Chicago a year and a half ago for foreign parts. "I had retired from all business connections," he said. "There was no talk of criminal action when I left. I departed as any other ordinary person would do."

Now that Insull is definitely on his way back to Chicago, after months of fantastic and comic-opera adventures with a tramp steamship and efforts to elude extradition laws in the Balkans, attention is turning to the Mid-West city where Martin Insull, Samuel's brother, already is on trial. The charge is the abstraction of $364,720 of Middle West Utilities funds. Martin Insull was extradited from Canada late in March. Samuel Insull was in Paris when he was indicted in Chicago. He denied his identity and fled with his wife to Athens, Greece, where he was arrested, in the fall of 1932, by Greek police at the request of the State Department. The Greek court, however, refused permission for extradition. But Insull's troubles did not cease and, after much bickering, he slipped out of his Athens home on March 14 of this year and boarded the tramp steamship *Maiotis*, which he had chartered for $10,000. The Turkish Government took him from the ship at Istanbul.

No man, wrote Russell Owen in the New York *Times*, "has ever fallen more dramatically from a high pedestal" than Samuel Insull. Once the most powerful single figure in the public-utilities field in the United States and for months a fugitive from justice, he now is charged with larceny and embezzlement. Insull once dominated properties, the value of which, at the peak of prosperity, was estimated at $4,000,000,000; his empire spread into thirty-two States.

Mr. Owen recalled Insull's downfall. His pyramided empire became too unwieldy. First the late Belgian financier, Albert Loewenstein, who was lost from an air-plane over the English Channel, tried to buy into the Insull companies, but without success. A more serious antagonist, Cyrus S. Eaton, of Cleveland, did succeed in buying into the combine. Insull tried to fight back, but, in doing so, it cost him $60,000,000. Eaton's profit was $20,000,000. Two years later, in April, 1932, Middle West Utilities crashed. Investors lost $750,000,000 and the bankers lost $43,500,000.

It then was found that securities of the subsidy had been used to meet brokers' obligations, and that cash of some companies had been paid to brokers. Insull was forced to resign as receiver, and he and his brother were indicted for the larceny and embezzlement of half a million dollars from two subsidiaries to protect marginal stock accounts.

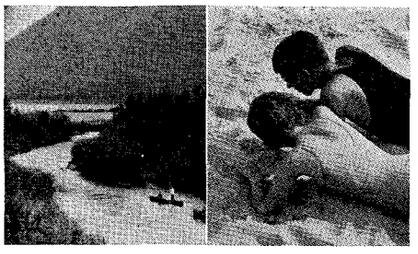
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Maine

*Which Vacation do you choose?*

● Broad, long, sandy beaches—a thousand lakes in the woods—beautiful mountains! Every outdoor sport. Hotels, inns, camps, cottages! Maine vacations to match every taste and every vacation budget. Mail the coupon for booklet and detailed information.

● More than three score fine golf courses welcome visitors to Maine.



● Thousands of miles of silver streams make canoeing and fishing in Maine a glorious adventure.

● Broad beaches of pure white sand stretch mile on mile, making Maine sunbathing delightful.

MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

**Maine Publicity Bureau**
60 Longfellow Square, Portland, Maine
*Please send free copy of Official State Pamphlet giving all information on Maine vacations.*

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....


## Topics in Brief

NOT all the world is flat, Mr. Voliva; only this part of it.—*Manchester Union.*

ONE for Doctor Vizetelly: Basement—Place where home-brew formerly was made.—*Louisville Times.*

TAKE care of your pennies and the tax collector will take care of your dollars.—*Ohio State Journal.*

ALL we need now to be sitting jake is 1928 dividends, 1929 wages, and 1932 prices.—*Dallas News.*

SOMEHOW that "Sunshine" budget of Great Britain's looks rather shady to the United States.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

A MISSOURI farmer grew a truck-load of turnips from a dime's worth of seed. Breaking even like that is better than hundreds do.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THE Prince of Wales is thrifty, says a British statesman. Maybe he is saving for a reigny day.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

WITH the rapid spread of nudism, said to have 200,000 adherents in the country, some tattooist might work up a comic strip.—*Detroit News.*

"ANYWAY," says A. D., "if it hadn't been for Doctor Wirt the country would never have known about Representative Bulwinkle."—*Kansas City Star.*

AMELIA EARHART says women will fight in the next war. It would be worth a trip to the front to see how a woman would trim a helmet.—*Mobile Register.*

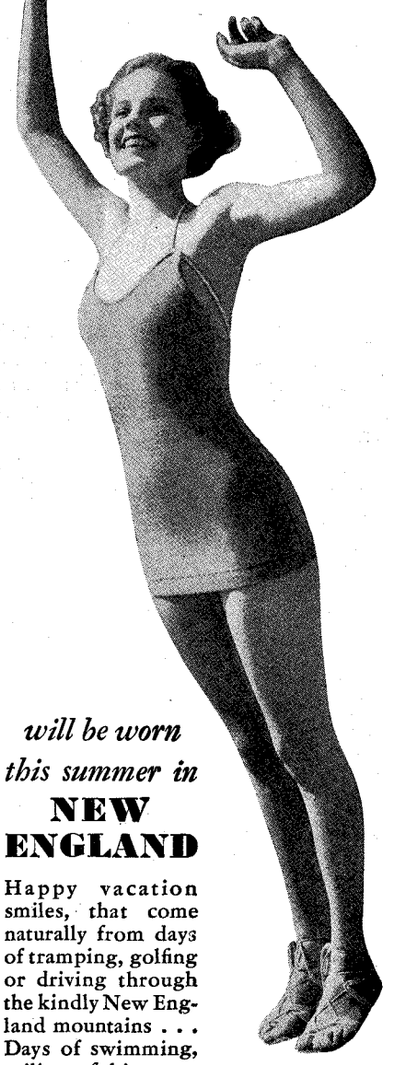
*Lake Butler Times* thinks "Herb" Hoover is the forgotten man. How about the guy who voted for Hoover and won't acknowledge it?—*Florida Times-Union.*

© 1934 NEA

**Did You Wash Well Behind the Ears?**

—Herblock for NEA Service


# smiles



*will be worn this summer in*

**NEW ENGLAND**

Happy vacation smiles, that come naturally from days of tramping, golfing or driving through the kindly New England mountains . . . Days of swimming, sailing, fishing, or just resting at the seashore with the salt air sharpening your appetite . . . Lakes, mountains, woods, streams and the quaint, historic countryside, all within a stone's throw of each other, make New England the land of vacation smiles. Let us help you plan *your* vacation.

Write now for the New England Council booklet. Plan early! Send for this valuable vacation aid. Includes handy road map, names of excellent hotels and much more practical, useful information. Fully illustrated. Send the coupon today.

*This year visit all*

**NEW ENGLAND**

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL,
Statler Building,
Boston, Mass.

Please send me free copy of your profusely illustrated booklet, D-14, and New England map.

MAINE · NEW HAMPSHIRE · VERMONT · MASSACHUSETTS · RHODE ISLAND · CONNECTICUT
NEW ENGLAND

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

.....


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Week in Business Summarized

## *Industrial World Is Inspired With New Courage As the President Reasserts His Leadership, and Maps Out Legislative Program for Remainder of Congressional Session*

By Endicott G. Rich

ONCE again President Roosevelt has inspired business with new courage at a moment when its confidence had begun to flag.

As tho his inaction in the first weeks following his return from vacation had masked a marshaling of his forces and a mapping of his campaign, the President at last launched against the Congressional Silver Bloc an offensive which has set at rest fear of mandatory inflationary legislation at this session of Congress.

With a single phrase, smilingly and informally addressed to the nation, Mr. Roosevelt did much to lull the uneasy suspicion that, under his leadership, the country was headed for some sort of socialistic regimentation. "Revolution," he said, was merely "evolution" with an unnecessary and misplaced "r."

### Trust in the President

Business leaders are even entertaining the hope that restrictive provisions of the Securities Act and the Fletcher-Rayburn measure to control the nation's stock exchanges, once regarded as immovably fixed, may be so amended as to make these measures acceptable, at least, to banking and industrial interests.

Doubtless there are corporation heads who will not subscribe without reservation to this view of national sentiment. It is the consensus among competent observers, nevertheless, that business in general has again put its trust in the President.

Mr. Roosevelt has reasserted his leadership as much by the consideration which he has shown for the opinion of business on issues intimately affecting its welfare, as by the vigor with which he has promulgated his program for the remainder of this Congressional term and the character of the objectives included therein.

He has not officially withdrawn from his position regarding the Securities Act or the exchange-control bill in which he demanded "teeth." But he has permitted important members of his official family to extend to business assurances of sympathetic consideration.

Thus, A. D. Whiteside, Deputy Administrator of the NRA, told the Chicago Chamber of Commerce recently that he expected changes, within six weeks, "in effective and pending legislation, to expedite the flow of new securities." Naturally Mr. Whiteside's audience inferred that he had in mind the Securities Act and the Fletcher-Rayburn bill.

"I positively anticipate," said Mr. Whiteside, "that obstructions included in these measures will be removed, for action of that nature must be taken if the progress of the recovery program is not to be seriously retarded."

Mr. Whiteside's pronouncement followed within twenty-four hours publication by the Durable Goods Industries Committee of the NRA of a vigorous attack on "restrictive laws" in general and, especially, the exchange-control proposal. This committee is the creation of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the NRA, so that here again an opinion the opposite of that believed to be held by the President, may be said to have emanated from a source at least close to Mr. Roosevelt and, presumably, in some measure, under his control.

### Legislation and Employment

George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who is chairman of the Durable Goods Committee, in making public the statement which called upon each employer in capital industries "to take such action as will insure the registering of his matured opinion in such manner as he may consider most effective," cited the fact that the durable-goods industries must find jobs for more than half of the 10,000,000 workers still out of employment.

"Reemployment is being blocked," he asserted, "by the presence of laws which choke the flow of money and credit into business and by proposed bills that go even further in that direction. Industry has been asked to determine ways and means of creating employment and has been charged with a great responsibility to accomplish this end. It is prepared to accept its full share of the responsibility and to address itself to the solution of these problems if its hands are not tied by restrictive laws."

With such statements as precedents of unusual weight, since they seem to have behind them at least the tacit sanction of the President, William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, disclosed the fact that his association was conducting a study of the effect of legislation upon employment which might result in alining the Federation with the other opponents of the Securities Act and the Fletcher-Rayburn bill.

"Labor is naturally interested in developing credit facilities in the heavy goods industries," said Mr. Green. "We favor every protection for the public."

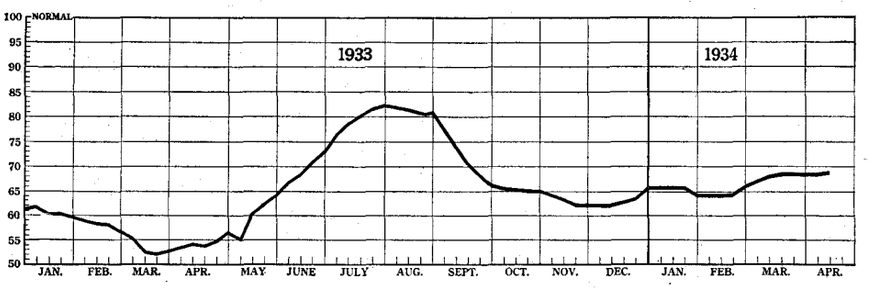
It was Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, who, among economists, perhaps first called public attention to the significance in the recovery movement of the situation in the durable-goods industries and who pointed out that purchases in these fields were usually made by corporations and effected by "borrowed funds, secured from bond issues, mortgages, and instalment notes."

In a recent bulletin Colonel Ayres examined the physical volume of durable goods produced in each of the last thirty-five years, and concluded that, while the surplus or shortage of such goods, in terms of monthly output, rarely exceeded a few months, the accumulated shortage in February of this year amounted to twenty-two months.

### Shortages in Durable Goods

"The fact is that no serious surpluses of durable and capital goods were accumulating before the depression," said Colonel Ayres. "Present shortages are acute in durable goods, and minor in consumption goods. Unemployment can not be cured by subsidizing consumer purchasing-power, but can be cured by reestablishing financing of durable-goods production."

A slight gain in The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business, unfortunately, can not be attributed to increased activity in the capital-goods field. The index number has risen to 69.3 per cent. of what would be considered normal business activity for this time of year, after holding firm at 68.9 per cent. for three weeks. The gain was occasioned, however, by increased activity in consumption goods rather than in goods of the capital class.



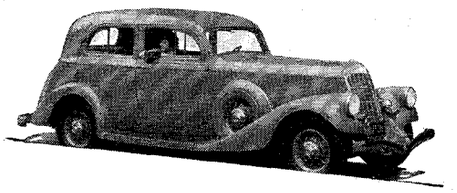

The Course of Business

**This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the second week in April, 1934**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOW ON VIEW THROUGHOUT THE NATION



# A NEW PIERCE ARROW

In showrooms throughout the nation, you will now find a new Pierce-Arrow Eight...a real full-size, full-powered Pierce-Arrow... the first car of its class ever to sell at such an

UNBELIEVABLY LOW PRICE

**$2195**

for the brougham ($2295 for the 5-passenger sedan) f. o. b. factory . . . subject to increase without notice. These prices are made possible by these facts . . . .

The company is completely independent. The millions recently spent in factory-improvement have made for greater efficiency. Under management of Pierce-Arrow men, overhead has been reduced, distribution-costs have been greatly curtailed. And production is now at highest point in 3 years.

Read the facts below. See these newest of cars. Drive one yourself . . . at your convenience . . . with no obligation whatsoever.

*Pierce-Arrow-built throughout, with more hours of craftsmanship than cars at twice the price . . . Tested by 9710 separate inspection-gauges . . . Crankshaft alone undergoes 67 micrometer tests . . . Cylinder-walls honed to exactness of 2/10,000-inch, with dry-ice cooling cylinder-block to prevent distortion.*

*135-HORSEPOWER ENGINE pre-conditioned to equivalent of 700 road-miles . . . Ready to run at 60 from start . . . Life of engine 5 times finest motors of 5 years ago.*

DISTINCTIONS

*136-INCH WHEELBASE, yet turns in less than 23 feet . . . Roomy interior of 102 cubic feet . . . Custom-built body sound-proofed beyond any other car under $3000 . . . Seapak insulation in dash $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick . . . 28 more operations than usual on body-finish.*

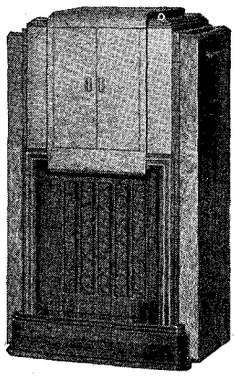
*RIDING EASE COMPLETE and refreshing, even at maximum speeds . . . 5000 pounds of road-gripping weight . . . Springs $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as wheelbase, permanently lubricated and encased in fabric and metal . . . Engine cradled in live rubber . . . Body mounted on cork cushions . . . Chassis fitted with many more anti-friction bearings than any Eight except other Pierce-Arrows.*

*FULL-POWER BRAKES, costlier and safer than any others . . . Work $\frac{1}{3}$ faster and in $\frac{1}{3}$ space . . . Will stop car effortlessly from 60 to zero in $3\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.*


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOW... a Radio
GUARANTEEING
WORLD-WIDE
RECEPTION

New
13-550 METER
SCOTT
ALL-WAVE
Fifteen



RECEIVE broadcasts from Europe, the Orient, Australia—'most anywhere on the globe you choose—*direct!* This new, laboratory-built instrument of precision engineering is guaranteed to tune in foreign stations 10,000 miles or more away, with full loud speaker volume and natural tone fidelity, at all seasons. What a way to broaden your world-culture! Hear press dispatches from England's stations . . . typical national music from Spain—symphonic music from Germany . . . opera from Rome . . . other fascinating programs from the ends of the earth. Recalls travel-thrills for those who have been . . . and adds to the pleasant anticipation of those who are going. Superb on domestic broadcasts, too! Costs no more than many less efficient models of ordinary receivers. Send coupon for all details, technical specifications and performance proofs.

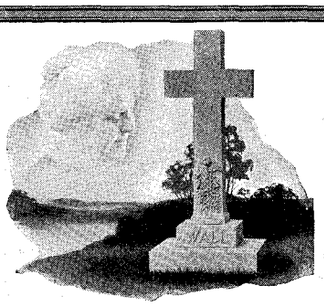
USE THIS PROOF COUPON

E. H. SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES, INC.
4450 Ravenswood Ave., Dept. LD-54 Chicago, Ill.
Send me full particulars regarding the SCOTT ALL-WAVE FIFTEEN, 13-550 Meter Superheterodyne Radio Receiver.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Mothersills
SEASICK REMEDY

STOPS TRAVEL NAUSEA
ON YOUR VACATION TRIPS

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



TIMELESS

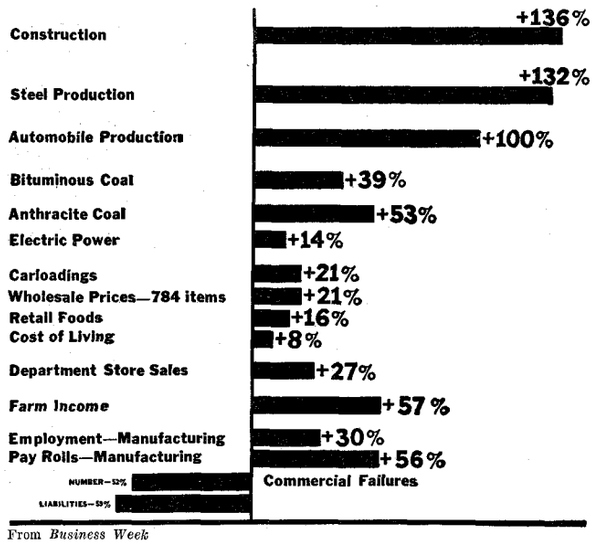
Let your loved one's resting place be marked with a memorial that will last forever—honored with a stone that reflects the dignity and importance of your family name. Many of the most beautiful memorials in America are made from Select Barre Granite. Ask your local memorial dealer about this finest granite. Send for free illustrated brochure, containing much helpful advice. The Barre Granite Association, Barre, Vermont.

Select BARRE GRANITE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

# Business Shows Important Gains in a Year

## *Significant Progress in Construction, Steel, Miscellaneous Shipments, Farm Income, and Drop in Number of Failures*

Statistical evidences of improvement are noted almost daily in the press. A definite idea of the progress toward prosperity in a year is given by comparing the business record of the first quarter of 1933 with the first quarter of 1934. Some of the most significant changes have been gathered together by *Business Week* and portrayed in the chart herewith reproduced.




From *Business Week*

Recovery progress: gains made in the first quarter of 1934 as compared with the same period of 1933

The large gain in construction is primarily due to contracts for public works, altho private construction is also picking up. It is interesting to note which products, according to the figures collected in *Business Week*, contributed most to the large gain in railroad freight-car loadings. There was a 71 per cent. gain in shipments of coke and ore, reflecting the revival in steel. A 49 per cent. gain in shipments of forest products was probably due to construction activity and CWA products. A 31 per cent. gain in coal shipments is of course attributable to the weather. But the 31 per cent. gain in miscellaneous shipments can only be due to increased business activity. Shipment of grains picked up only 11 per cent. and livestock only three-tenths of one per cent.

Making up the average of a 21 per cent. gain in wholesale prices are large price increases in certain groups — textiles, 49 per cent.; farm products, 43 per cent.; building materials, 23 per cent.; foods, 20 per cent.; metals, 10 per cent.

The large gain in farm income is, of course, attributable to higher prices and cash distributions by the Government.

It is noted by *Business Week* that the number of business failures for the first quarter was lower than for any year since 1920 and the liabilities were among the smallest of the past twenty years.

# Putting Bank Failures Behind

Only a year ago bank closures were a leading topic of conversation. In fact, 1933 broke the record for failures, with 3,500 banks closing and failing to reopen during the year. In contrast, only sixty banks have been reported closed during the first four months of 1934.

What is even more important, not a single bank having insured deposits has failed since the Federal bank-deposit insurance law went in effect on January 10. The banks which have closed are very small, non-participating institutions.

At a recent meeting of the American Bankers Association's executive council, a remarkable story of the success of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was told by the chairman of its board, Leo T. Crowley. It seems that 13,870 banks, or 91 per cent. of all the licensed banks in the country, are now insured with the FDIC as to their deposits up to $2,500. This means that 98 per cent. of all individual bank depositors have their funds insured. Fifty-five per cent. of the insured banks are State banks and not members of the Federal Reserve System, which with National Banks were required by law to join the insurance plan. In other words, "more than half of the members of the temporary insurance fund on March 31 were members because of their own voluntary application."

"The aggregate amount of the accounts which are insured represents 37½ per cent. of the total deposit liability of all the licensed banks at present operated in the United States." Mr. Crowley estimates that in the small banks throughout the country 67.38 per cent. of total deposit liability is covered.

Wide World
Leo T. Crowley

Mr. Crowley is pleased because of the present prospect that Congress will extend the present form of deposit insurance to July 1, 1935. This would postpone, for a year, the provision of the law which, next July, would increase the protection to include all deposits up to $7,500. It would enable State laws and Constitutions to be amended so as to allow a maximum number of institutions to join the fund when it becomes permanent.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# From Our Readers to Our Readers

*Beautifying America for motorists—Huey Long admirer scolds* The Digest—*Rare Bible revealed—An upside-down Federal Reserve note—Sentiment for National lottery—Veteran rugger player happy.*

### Sign-boards on the Lincoln Highway

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—The first major effort to eliminate unsightly sign-boards from our main highways will be made along 500 miles of the Lincoln Highway in Nevada.

By July 1, 1934, this route will be completely oil-paved and it is the plan of the people of Nevada to put into effect a beautification scheme the first step of which is the removal of all advertising sign-boards from the Lincoln Highway section of the Silver State. This is a preliminary step that its advocates hope to make uniform on the Lincoln Highway from coast-to-coast.

I have been appointed by the towns *en route* to see that all sign-boards are removed and as this is the first important effort of this kind on any cross-continent motor road I thought you might be interested in running a short news story of our efforts, when finished, with possibly a small map of the road in question.

F. D. B. Gay.

Provo, Utah.

### Makes a Sacrifice for Huey

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I wish to ask you to discontinue sending me this paper in the future, as I do not care to read your magazine any more due to the propaganda you publish about our Senior Senator Huey P. Long.

It seems that every time I read one of the editions it has something of a slurring item about our Senator and of course as we are with him 100 per cent. down here, we don't like very much to hear just one side of the controversy. We never see anything good about him and evidently there must be at least one good thing about him once in a while. Of course I understand, you are controlled by Wall Street and our Senator is making a fight against big grafters that are controlling the wealth and of course I expect him to be persecuted for that, but not all the time.

Will say that while Huey was Governor of our State, he done more for the State in the four years, he was Governor than all the other Governors put together, in the history of the State.

Better get your Literary Digest poll ready for the next Presidential election, as Huey is going fast toward that goal and we hope that he gets there and then stops all magazines like yours being published when he gets in the White House, where he is sure to go. G. W. Stokely.

Shreveport, La.

### Knows of a "Breeches Bible"

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—In response to Mr. Hartwig's inquiry in this week's Literary Digest, I can state that a "Breeches Bible" and other odd editions of the Bible are kept at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas. An illuminating tract has recently appeared by the Wartburg Publ. House, Chicago, on old and curious editions of the Bible. The "Breeches Bible" and other rare issues are enumerated therein, also the location mentioned where several such odd editions are to be found.

Harry Johnson.

Dubuque, Iowa.

### Queer Five-Dollar Bill

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I read the article of Diogenes in the April 21 issue of The Literary Digest, telling of the care taken in the printing of paper money by the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

I have a five-dollar Federal Reserve Note which I believe is genuine. The face of this bill, that is the entire front of it, is inverted, or upside down, as compared with the back of the bill.

Several coin collectors and bank employees to whom I have shown this bill seem to think that a mistake like that by the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving is not unusual. In view of your comment what do you think of it?

If this letter wastes your time I beg your pardon and if it interests you I would appreciate an answer.

Dorchester, Mass. Fred Lanigan.

### Suggests a Lottery Poll

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I understand that Speaker Rainey has voiced disapproval of a bill to establish a National lottery on the ground that the public doesn't want it or shouldn't have it.

I believe that there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a lottery and sweepstakes.

You might be interested in taking a poll.

H. F. Spofford.

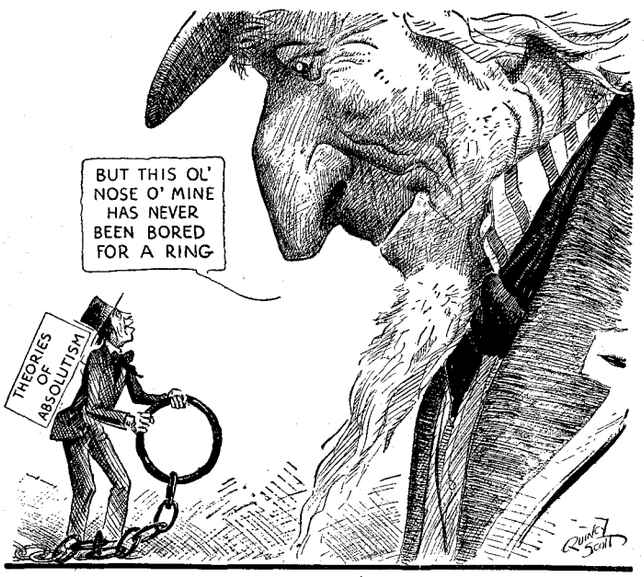
New York City.

### Cheer From an Old Crock

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I wish to express my appreciation of your fine support of rugger in the States. I am a Montrealer, and played for some years in Canada as a member of the Montreal Rugby Club. The broadcast yesterday of the Cambridge-All-East match was most interesting and I should say Canadian rugbyists are vastly interested in your efforts at introducing the game in the States, especially should this be the case in the Maritime Provinces where many excellent players are trained.

Thus, all success to your efforts from an Old Crock who had a leg broken a year or so since in a match.

Baltimore. Wm. Romain Tyree.




A Point Not to Be Overlooked

—Quincy Scott in the Portland *Oregonian*

### Mourns for Bountiful Breakfasts

*To the Editor of the Literary Digest*—Sir:—I am writing to make my application for membership in the American Association for the Eradication of Dishes Unfit for Human Consumption, described in your April 7 issue.

My idea is that we should first reform the breakfast table and restore it to its former glory. For many years my morning meal consisted of hot biscuits, butter and cane syrup, scrambled eggs, rice or grits, fried ham and gravy, along with a cup of strong black coffee. On this wholesome ration my disposition was sweet and my digestion was good. I had some color in my face and developed strong muscles. Now I am required to start off the morning meal with a baked apple, or orange, or half a grapefruit, or a bowl of prunes, else a tumbler of tomato juice or sauerkraut. After this I am served with a single piece of toast, a thin slice of breakfast bacon and a soft boiled egg, along with a cup of coffee saccharinated and decaffeinized. I am now anemic and irritable. I suffer from severe headaches and a weak stomach, so that I always carry along in my pocket a box of aspirin tablets and a bottle of soda mints. I have arthritis in my left shoulder and rheumatism in my right hand, while both feet are impaired from bad circulation. In spite of high blood pressure I am forced to play eighteen holes of golf three times a week to prevent a nervous breakdown.

F. G. Salter.

Montgomery, Ala.

### Opera in America

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—The Literary Digest in its March 31 issue carried an article "Is There a Future for Opera in America?" written by Grenville Vernon. The fourth paragraph of this article states:

"The future of the Metropolitan is of peculiar interest to music lovers because at the present time it is the only permanent operatic organization in America, and with the exception of two or three popular-priced traveling companies such as the Gallo Opera Company, the only place where an American singer can get an opportunity of being heard in opera."

For your information—the Chicago Grand Opera Company was organized during the summer of 1933, opening a five-week season on December 26 of that year, presenting their productions in the Civic Opera House and utilizing the services of many of the outstanding artists of the old Civic Opera Company. The season turned out to be an outstanding success from an artistic and financial standpoint.

Because of this success, the company has made arrangements to carry on as a permanent organization and has been accepting subscriptions since the middle of January to seats for next winter, when they expect to present a seven-week season of opera in the Civic Opera House, the intention being to lengthen the season until it reaches the former twelve-week plan.

This particular article has brought inquiries from some people who have already subscribed to seats for next season, and since The Literary Digest is the sort of magazine that appeals to the class of people who are interested in opera, we are writing you this letter at the request of one of our directors who wants to be sure that you know that there *is* a permanent opera company in the city of Chicago.

George Woodruff,
President, Chicago Grand Opera Company.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

**Broken to Harness.**—"Just why do you want a married man to work for you, rather than a bachelor?" asked the curious chap.

"Well," sighed the boss, "the married men don't get so upset if I yell at them."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

**She'd Sell Ice to Byrd.** — MOTHER — "What happened when that high-pressure salesman called to-day?"

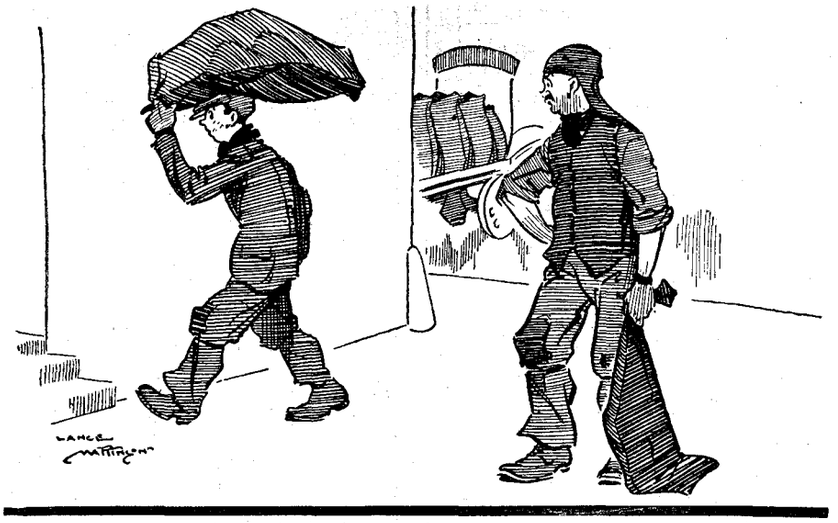
DAUGHTER—"Oh, I sold him father's old clothes and all the discarded furniture in the attic."—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Signs of the Weather.**—"Think it will rain this afternoon?"

"I wouldn't be surprized. I've got a new hat, a fresh shoeshine, and I've just had my car washed."—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express.*

**The Almost-Forgotten Man.** — Julius Roar is sorry because he has not made the Who's Who book of notable people.

"I've been busy all of my life trying to keep my name in the telephone directory," he said.—*San Diego Union.*



COAL MAN TO YOUNG ASSISTANT: "Don't march in with it, you fathead. Totter!"
—*London Opinion*

**Privileged Explorers.**—

An agreeable phiz is a help in one's biz.
It is one of success's sure factors.
Folks should never look down in the mouth
—er—that is—
Except dentists and tonsil-extractors.
—*Boston Transcript.*

**Ear to the Ground.**—"Have you done anything to check the crime wave in Crimson Gulch?"

"There isn't any crime wave," answered Cactus Joe. "When we find we can't make the citizens stop drinkin' and gamblin' we pass an ordinance makin' both legal."—*Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*

**May Be Molting.**—A booster for Sally Rand comes to her defense against some of her catty critics, who intimate it has been a good many years since the dancer cut her eye teeth.

"Sally," he says, "is still a very young woman."

Intimating, of course, that with her fans she is practically a fledgling.—*Morgan Cook in the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**Hospitality First.**—And then there is the well-known, but shy, actor, who dropped into a Broadway restaurant very early the other morning, or very late the other night, any way you want to put it.

He sat at a table and waited—and waited. Three waiters, at a table in the rear, were earnestly playing pinochle. Finally, after long minutes, the proprietor sauntered through and caught the situation at a glance.

"That's how it is!" he roared. "I got three waiters and they can't even wait on one lousy customer!"—*Beau Broadway in the New York Morning Telegraph.*

**Sure Test for Toadstools.**—Dave gave the new hand a plateful of mushrooms for supper. He had gathered a bucketful in a new paddock.

"Isn't anyone else having mushrooms for supper?" the new hand asked, noticing that he was the only one eating them.

"We like them for breakfast best," Dave told him.

Next morning Dave went to the new hand's room and asked him how he felt.

"I feel splendid," was the reply.

Dave turned and walked to the kitchen. Putting his head in the door, he shouted:

"It's all right, Sarah, you can cook the rest of them mushrooms for breakfast."—*Smith's Weekly, Sydney, Australia.*

**Hang the Crape.**—"Hello! This is Mrs. Jones. Will you send some nice cutlets right away?"

"I'm sorry, but we haven't any cutlets."

"Well, then, a couple of nice lean pork chops."

"We haven't any pork chops either, Mrs. Jones."

"Oh, how provoking! Then a small sirloin steak will have to do."

"We haven't any steak."

"For heaven's sake! Aren't you Smith the butcher?"

"No, I'm Smith the florist."

"Oh! Well, send me a dozen white lilies. My husband must be starved to death by now."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Blissful Merger.**—

When you and she are wed
You are made one, 'tis true,
But you will quickly learn
That one is her, not you.
—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

## Slips That Pass in the Night

**Woman Off.**—1:50—Opera, "Man On"—WEAF.—*Meriden (Conn.) paper.*

**Serviceable Accessory.** — Wanted — To buy tractor, also wench.—*West Virginia paper.*

**Statistics Can't Lie.**—If the present trend continues at least one out of every white men born in the United States probably will die of heart disease.—*Brunswick (Ga.) paper.*

**Blue Laws in Reverse.**—For chastity in its most violent form, Judge Diaz to-day sentenced Juan de la Cruz to a term of 14 years, 7 months and 1 day."—*Manila (P. I.) paper.*

**Nothing to Write Home About.**—

100 House Members Give
New York a "Slumming"
With Wines and Friends on Inspection
Trip, and They Pay Their Own Way.
—*Cleveland paper.*

**Not Overdressed.**—The Danish Queen was dressed in a simple costume consisting of a white flannel shirt, a blue jacket and small white felt cloche hat.—*Los Angeles paper.*

**Bam!**—For many days and many weeks thereafter Maria awaited his return. Each new football that echoed on the polished tiles would send her heart to beating rapidly.—*Knoxville paper.*

**Nothing Like Making Sure.**—The plan would curb marketing of milk by 15 per cent. It would distribute some milk to underfed city children, kill deceased cows and redistribute healthy cows to needy farmers.—*Longview (Wash.) paper.*

**Now You See It, Now You Don't.**—

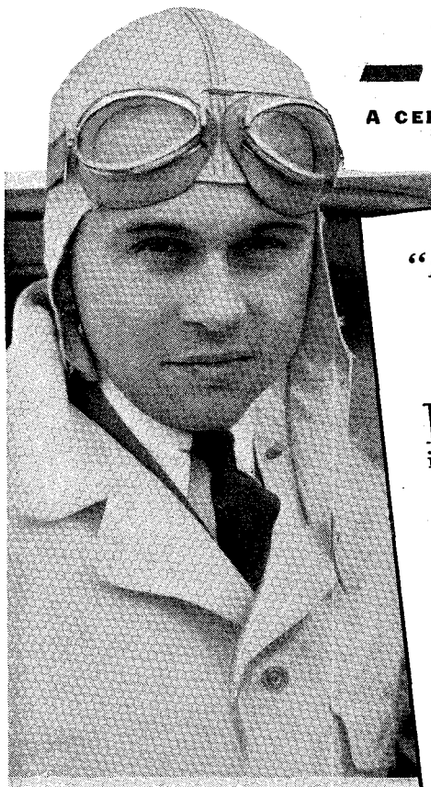
FINE ENGLEWOOD
NEGRO FOR SALE
Had No Retail Liquor License—2nd
Negro Fined For Possession
—*Hackensack (N. J.) paper.*



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# "My Car Rolled over 5 times _with ME inside!"

**A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH "HELL-DRIVER" BILLY ARNOLD**



"I'VE BEEN A HELL-DRIVER for years. I've done many daredevil stunts—testing cars. But this unexpected accident was my most hair-raising experience!"

***"It took more than luck to save my life . . . it took a Safety-Steel Body"***

ROAD CLEAR . . . rising curve ahead. Suddenly . . . but let Billy Arnold tell it in his own words:

"Suddenly another car swept around the curve. I had my choice. A head-on crash or the gully. I took the gully."

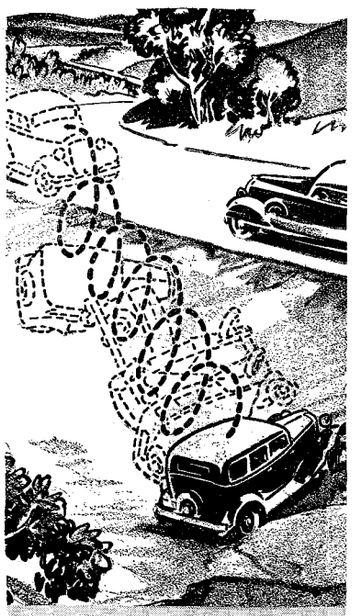
The diagram shows how he shot from the highway and bounced down the hill. "I wouldn't give a plugged nickel," says Arnold, "for my chances in any low-priced car but a Plymouth. Its Safety-Steel Body undoubtedly saved my life!"

That's the protection that Plymouth gives you . . . not only in its body, but in its Hydraulic Brakes . . . the *safest, surest* brakes you'll find on any car.

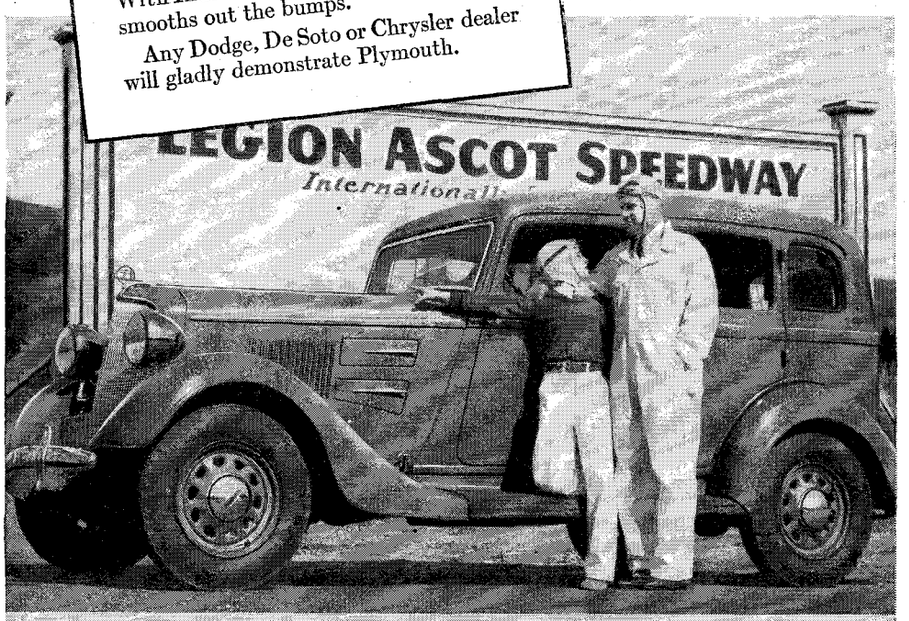
Plymouth gives you extra *comfort*, too. With Floating Power engine mountings that keep all engine vibration *in the motor*. With Individual Wheel Springing that smooths out the bumps.

Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer will gladly demonstrate Plymouth.

"THAT'S WHERE it happened. My Plymouth shot from the highway, bounced in the air and rolled over and over *five times!*"



"DOWN I PLUNGED and landed *right side up*. Two tires had blown. These fixed, I got back in and drove 100 miles *that night!*"




BILLY ARNOLD and his son with the De Luxe Plymouth Sedan. Plymouth prices begin at $530 at the factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Convenient time payments to fit your budget. Ask for the Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.

**IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED LOW-PRICED CAR**

# PLYMOUTH $530 AND UP AT THE FACTORY, DETROIT


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED